

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID
ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (12 words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Readings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements, 6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications, Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices, Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisements Columns, Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements, Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rates under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted first class SILVER PAINTER, BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 7574

WANTED—A qualified and experienced AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150. Apply to DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE Baroda. 7588

WANTED—AN ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS for a Parai family, two children aged 5 and 3. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7583

WANTED—A fast and accurate SHORT-HAND WRITER and TYPIST for a merchant's office. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7622

WANTED

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, now returned from Front desires responsible situation in large concern. Thorough knowledge of accounts, correspondence and typing, efficient in General Office Work. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. with prospects. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7593

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know the "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Karnamkhi, Calcutta), the Best and Biggest Dispensary in India, manufacturing and distributing SHASTRI Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder, MAHARAJA PADHYAT KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, PARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is a "Median Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 855

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PETIT, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

ONE TEAK COUNTER with Brass fittings, suitable for Banks, Insurance and Shipping Offices. Apply to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7596

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHAFING CRANK SHAFTS pulleys assorted sizes. Apply to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7521

FOR SALE—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 440 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1099 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 H. P. 400 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

FOR SALE—12 H. P. Torpedo Body BER LIET CAR, newly painted with four new tyres. The car was recently overhauled and is in excellent order. Nett price Rs. 5500. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Girgaum Post Office No. 4. 7631

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Branch Office of THE SUMI-TOMO BANK, LIMITED, will be removed to 12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, on the 10th April, 1917. J. SATO, Manager.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April, 1917 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business—

- 1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December 1916.
- 2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
- 3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
- 4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- 5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of April 1917 to the 1st day of May 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & Sons Ltd.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay 2nd April 1917.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 1st May 1917 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) 7529

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Motilal's Mansions, Hornumum Street, Fort, Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on 11th day of April 1917 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extra-Ordinary Resolution.

"Messrs. Mathradas Wadia and Co., having retired from Agency of the Company and Messrs. Hormusjee Framjee Comissariat and Adeshir Banajjee Publish having agreed to take up the Agency under the name, style and firm of Hormusjee Ardeshir and Sons, it is hereby resolved that the firm of Messrs. Hormusjee Ardeshir and Sons be and the same is hereby recognised and appointed the Agents of the Company for the residue of the term for which the said firm of Mathradas Wadia and Co. were appointed Agents, namely for the remainder of the term for which the firm of Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., the old Agents of the Company, had been appointed Agents under the Agreement dated the 15th day of December 1915 and made between the Company of the one part, and the said firm of Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., of the other part; that the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the substitution for the name 'Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co.' wherever it occurs of the name 'Hormusjee Ardeshir and Sons'; that in Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company the words 'from the time the Company shall commence its business' shall be deleted and the words 'from the First day of January, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen' shall be substituted in their place; that the Company, if required to do so, enter into a written Agreement with the said Messrs. Hormusjee Ardeshir and Sons, upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the said Agreement dated the 15th day of December 1915 for the residue only of the term of the said Agreement and that the Directors do on behalf of the Company execute such Agreement."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the said registered office of the Company on the 2nd day of May 1917 at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, and passing as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated Bombay, the 30th March, 1917.
By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR, & Sons,
Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT 1915.

BANDRA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the arbitration proceedings in connection with the above scheme on TUESDAY NEXT the 10th inst. A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., Arbitrator.

Pali Hill, Bandra, 2nd April 1917. 7627

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th April being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7626.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in the State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR, 7536 Indore State.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 2 lakhs of Deodar B. G. Railway sleepers to be delivered in our depot at Thum or Mangla during the period 1st of October, 1917 to 30th of April, 1918. Offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of April next.

ISHERDAS SAWHNEY, M.A., L.I.B., Nawasheer via Abbottabad. 7545

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ESMAIL EBRAHIM PEERMAHO-MED of Bombay Khaja Mohamedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, gift, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, lien lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K. Hornumum Street, Fort, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO. All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon abutting on Bora Bazar Street, Agriary Lane and Bazar Gate Street situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by advertisement of 469 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 534, 536, 537, 538, 553, 554, and 555, and New No. 5614, Old Survey No. 912 to 914 and 255 to 258, New Survey No. 8635 as assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Nos. 2178(1), 2178(2), Street Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, 151, 153(2-4) and bounded on the North partly by the property of Dinaal widow of Hormusji Edulji Madan, and partly by the property of Gulbai wife of Rustomji Ardeshir Irani on the South by the Agriary Lane on the East by the Bazar Gate Street and on the West by the Bora Bazar Street.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 7625.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOGI & Co., of Yokohama in Japan, who hitherto used to carry on business in Bombay as import Merchants in the name of their representative Mr. Toyochi Masagawa, will carry on import and export business from the First day of April, 1917 in their own name and style of Messrs. Mogi & Co., and that the said Mr. Toyochi Masagawa is appointed as sole Manager of the said Messrs. Mogi & Co. throughout India.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1917.
BHAIHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, 7575 Attorneys for Messrs. Mogi & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of LAXMIBAI, widow of NARAYAN SAZBA MULGAOKER, late of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Infidulant.

YERHWANATH NARAYAN MULGAOKER, KEE of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Book-Seller and Publisher, residing at Chawpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole executor named in the Will.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

27th day of March, 1917.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., 7593 Attorneys for Petitioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. PUNCTUAL

MAURICE E. BANDMAN AND WOLSELEY CHARLES PRESENT
THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 9-30 p. m.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA THE PALACE THEATRE REVUE

"BEAUTIES" & VARIETY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH & 6TH.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily

After 7 p. m. Plan at Excelsior Theatre.

At 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE at 6-30 p.m.

A CIRCUS DRAMA. IN 3 PARTS.

"TINSEL and TRAGEDY"

FEATURING MD'SLLE ROBINNE AND MONS. ALEXANDER

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES with the GUARDS.



IS IT POSSIBLE? that with such a grand treat and attractive variation of selected Films which the EL DORADO Italian Cinematograph gives the Bombay Public, week after week—is it possible; will be the Question, that the Proprietors can reduce their rates?

-WAR-WAR-WAR-
First reply

As money is very dear in War Time from TO-DAY the 2nd April 1917 the rates will be reduced as under:—

Box Seat	..	Re. 1/-
First Class	..	..As. -/8
2nd Class	..	..As. -/4
3rd Class	..	..As. -/2

In addition to our facilitating these hard times by reducing our prices we wish to give every one in Bombay a chance to see our great Film which really deserves all Merit and Praise. The most thrilling and startling are this week's Episodes. Don't miss them under any circumstances.

Don't Forget
7500 feet.
7500 feet.

of the Crimson Stain Mystery and other attractive subjects.

TIME:—6-45, 8-30 AND 10 p. m.

Saturday and Sundays Extra Matinee Prize Shows at 5 p. m.

Special arrangements for Purdah Ladies.

? A Surprise ?

On Saturday, the 7th April, at the Eldorado Prize Show at 5 p.m. a new Bicycle will be given away, everyone will have a chance to win it, as all the tickets of all classes will be together.

WHO IS THE LUCKY ONE ???

Last opportunity Last series.

CHARLES DE LARUE DETECTIVE SERIAL.

"THE VAMPIRES"

AS WELL THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM—IS HUMANITY IN

"THE GRIP OF EVIL?"

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

COMING ATTRACTION:

"JACKO"—THE DUMB GENIUS.

OLYMPIA

Sandhurst Road. CINEMA. Telephone No. 1266

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1832.

TO-NIGHT.

Film Sensation of the Season.

AVATAR
AVATAR
AVATAR

Adapted from the celebrated French novel BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Featuring Italy's greatest film actor

SIGNOR AMNETO NOVELLI.

WEIRD. MAGICAL. LUXURIOUS. MYSTIC. ENTHRALLING. MOST AMAZING.

A film that will make people talk from one end of the city to the other.

Three nights, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Brochure Containing the whole story can be had. Price ONE ANNA.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

By special request

The world famous masterpiece

"SALAMBO"

A film of superlative merit of most artistic and highly developed skill.

Intensely enthralling in its theme.

3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY EVENING

AT 6-15 AND 9-45

NOTE ALTERATION IN TIMES

MISS TENKWA

AND HER

JAPANESE COMPANY.

THE GREATEST VAUDEVILLE NOVELTY EVER PRESENTED IN BOMBAY.

JAPANESE DANCES,

CONJURING,

JUGGLING AND

OTHER FEATS.

QUAINT JAPANESE COMEDIANS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW

SEATS MAY BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO.'S.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35. Nurses and Children Half Prices. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Dress Circle, Balcony, and Rupee Gallery Seats.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAITY THEATRE

presents

MISS EESSIE JENNINGS.

RENNVILLE ROBERTY

MISS MONA

CHARLIE

THE

WARLEYS

SEE THE EXCELSIOR SKETCH.

AND THE WORLD RENOWNED

WALTZ ROMANCE

MISS IRENE BERYL

In the famous classical

SLAVE DANCE

Above

MONSTER VARIETIES

Are Interpreted by a

Thrilling Circus Drama

THE FOUR DA E DEVILS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDs, KALKADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting

Materials.

Engineering and

Surveying

Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Gold Rooster Triumph!

"SUNSHINE and SHADOWS."



Featuring the Marvellous child actress

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(MOORISH ROOM.)

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1917. At 9-15 p.m.

PAUL NIJINSKY

(of the Imperial Russian Art Ballet, Petrograd)

will present his

RENOWNED CLASSICAL DANCES.

1. ANCIENT GREEK DANCES.

(Music adapted from Chopin)

2. Le SOIR (SCENE-DE-BALLET) St. SAENS

3. GRAND BALLET FROM FAUST.

4. SPANISH DANCES FROM CARMEN. (BIZET)

5. ANCIENT RUSSIAN NOBLES DANCE.

WHEN HE WILL BE ASSISTED BY WELL-KNOWN LOCAL AMATEURS

During the intervals between Dances and Musical Items, the Room will be

thrown open to Ball Room Dances and will be open to the general assemblage.

Ten per cent. of the Proceeds will be given to the Bombay War Hospital Funds.

ADMISSION Rs. 5; and for Hotel Residents Rs. 3.

Tickets may be obtained from the Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, or at the Door.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE



Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents: KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., Humam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



DO YOU USE ORIENTAL SOAPS

THE BEST FOR ECONOMY AND COMPLEXION

FACTORY: GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Mar. 31st.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,243
Egyptian Viable Supply	228,000
East Indian	170,000
American	30,000
Other	14,000
Total Sales	30,000
East Indian Sales	9,000
Total Speculation	3,000
"Export	27,000
"Stock	1,000
"Forwarded	1,000
"Actual Export	4,000
"Imports	1,000
"Speculation	1,000
American Afloat	10,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	12,000

Sole Agents: KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., Humam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Indian Stock 2 1/2 % Bonding Loan		64 1/2	—
Government Securities 5 %		17.50	Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris France			
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	35 15/16	.. ..
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	36 1/2	.. ..

MANCHESTER MARKET.	
Liverpool, Mar. 30th.	
Tone of Manchester market:—	
"Sorting up cloth business."	
Yarns are steadier.	

WAR LOANS.				
London, Mar. 28th.				
3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	£85½

44% 1925-1943	..	..	..	..	£22½
5 % New	..	..	..	..	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 28th.

WHEAT.		
SOUTH AMERICAN.		
Bozario Santa Fe—	63 lbs. Afloat Paid	..
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian Feb.-Mar.	quoted	.. ..
BARLEY.		

Karachi Barley Aloot	..	..	..	..	
SEEDS:					
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore	410 lbs	ex-Ship			
Mar.-Apr. Buyers	..	..	..	..	1
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-Apr. Sellers	..	..	..	..	1
LINSEED					

LInseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-			
May	..	..	.. ..
			London, Mar. 30th.
LInseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers			
	..	..	1
			London, Mar. 23th.

METALS.			
English best Selected Copper	..	..	£1
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal *	..	..	£13
Hard Spelter Nominal	..	..	4
FREIGHT.			
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.			

JAVA SUGAR			
Raw Java Nos	16/18 C & F	Calcutta,	
Mar.-Apr.			22
Raw Java, C & F	Bombay	Mar.-Apr.	22
do.	do.	Karachi	22
Fine White Java C & F	Calcutta	Mar.-Apr.	24
do.	do.	Bombay	24
do.	do.	Karachi	24

do.		at	March-April	17	27
RUBBER;					
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April	Sellers	3			
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	..	3			
BOMBAY MARKET					

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 2

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 411 and declined to Rs. 410-4 on speculators' selling.

Some business has been reported in Fine Broach and Bengal.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.
Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach, 410-4.
M. G. K/Akola, 381.
M. G. Fine Bengal, 314.

Messrs. PATEL BROS APPROXIMATE QUOTATION	
AT MID-DAY.	
	Bombay, April 2nd
	DELIVERY
DESCRIPTION:	April May Spc
	1917 1917 Corr

BOMBAY,	Good M G	410	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	413 410	..	405
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	290
Bengal,	Fine M G	.. 314/15	..	300
Bengal,	Superfine M G.	.. ..	..	312
Rajpootana,	2450 M.G.	.. ..	..	300
Sind Pander,	Fine M G	.. ..	..	300
Kham. Akola	Fine M G.	.. 382/4	..	345
At	Fine M G.	.. ..	..	345

Bacon / Amrota	Fine M.G.	..	..	349
Dhango / Pulgaon	Fine M.G.	..	..	360
Yeastmal	Fine M.G.	..	..	365
Nagpore	Fine M.G.	..	..	375
Hingt. / Wardha	Fine G.M.	..	..	377
Khandesh	Fine M.G.	..	369	330
Khandesh	F.G. M.G.	..	338	310
Khandwa Sawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	300
Idna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	310

Indore,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	390
Mathla,	Fine M.G,	..	..	..	340
Mathla,	F.G, M.G,	..	..	..	325
SawGinned Dharwar Good		..	418	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	..	430	..	..
Westarna,	Good M G	..	420	..	..

Westerns,	Good II G ..	425 ..	.
THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.			
Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Deliver			

Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.					
COLABA, 2nd April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.					
Growth	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	323	313	303	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	319	307	..	26th Mar.

Bombay-Funjab	{	328	318	308	.. Ready
(M G)	{	..	324	314	.. 25th Mar. 1
		..	367	337	.. Ready
Khandesh (M G)	{	..	370	..	.. 25th Mar. 1
		..	..	..	..
Jaina (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	383	..	.. Ready
Barsoe (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	388	..	.. Ready
Nandid M. G.	{	..	..	..	.. Ready

(Good staple)	..	..	433	..	Ready
Akoia Khamg	{	..	381	361	.. Ready
Karanja(M G)	{	..	384	..	25th Mar. 1
Oomrawatee des-	{	..	372	355	.. Ready
criptions(M G)	{	..	375	355	.. 25th Mar. 1
Dhamgaum	{	..	383	368	.. Ready
Poolgaum(M G)	{	..	380	365	.. 25th Mar. 1
	{	..	387	372	.. Ready
Westral(M G)	{	..	355	339	.. 25th Mar. 1

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PROSTITUTE.

A TALE OF SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

(Before Justice Macleod and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

1. Mirza Syedkhan alias Mir Afzal Syedkhan
2. Gangabai alias Mariambai
3. Gomtiabai alias Sakinabai

The accused were committed to the Sessions to stand trial on the charge of committing the murder of one Akubai, a Hindu prostitute, on the 24th of February, 1917, by beating her severely with an iron rod, and a currying stone thus causing her death.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the Crown.

Mr. W. L. Weldon defended the first accused.

Mr. S. G. Velankar instructed by Mr. K. E. Nariman defended the second and third accused.

The Advocate-General in opening the case for the Crown stated that the facts of this case were of a singularly revolting character.

The first accused kept a brothel, the second accused was a woman who passed as his wife and the third, a woman who passed as his daughter. They were all living together at Hajam Gally.

The first accused rented three rooms on the opposite side of the road, and with the second lived six women, named Parvabai, Meghabinai, Fuliabai, Akubai (the deceased) and Tarabai (the cook). All these women were prostitutes and Tarabai cooked for them.

The first four were practically slaves and they were kept in confinement. They slept in one room and were kept under lock and key. They used to be taken to the opposite rooms twice in twenty-four hours and there they plied their trade. Akubai, (the deceased) and one Parvabai (a witness) occupied one room. Jijibai was not kept in confinement. The third accused took the earnings and handed them over to the first accused.

The accused systematically ill-treated these women by beating them with a currying stone. On the 18th of February, 1917, the first sent a witness for some currying stone which was applied to Akubai with the aid of the second and third accused.

February, 1917, the first accused refused to have any customer and opened the lock and got out. But as an alarm was raised, two of the witnesses brought her back to the place.

The first accused then took her to his room and beat her with an iron rod and currying stone with the aid of the second and third accused.

Akubai began to cry, but after a time her cries ceased. When the other women came up to see her, they found Akubai sitting down and the first accused beating her with a currying stone.

The second with an iron rod and the third accused pulling her hair. This went on for some little time. Next morning Akubai was hardly able to walk and had bruises all over her body. The accused again beat her in a similar manner saying that she was shamming. They forced her to eat some onion skins and forced some liquor down her throat.

The other women went out and Akubai died. The first accused then went with Tarabai to the Municipal Office to get a death certificate and on the way asked Tarabai to tell the municipal clerk that Akubai was her sister-in-law and had died of rheumatism.

The first accused brought with him, on his return, four men to carry Akubai's corpse and certain other materials required for the purpose. The suspicion of a constable having been aroused, the first accused was followed and ultimately he was arrested.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The medical evidence showed that there were 18 large "wheel" marks, and numerous bruises on Akubai's person. The fifth and sixth ribs on the right side were broken and death was due to those injuries.

A witness and one of the inmates of the house were being cross-examined when the Court rose for the day.

STABBING AFFRAY IN POLICE COURT PRECINCTS.

MEMBERS OF A DANGEROUS GANG SENTENCED.

Emperor

1. Syed Amir Syed Rasul.
2. Samal Ali
3. Noor Mahomed Samalsaba.

The accused were charged with murder, attempt to murder, hurt and abetment of hurt.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Jafferbhoy Lohji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. S. K. V. defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was this. On the 20th January, one Nathu Nana Mulji had his pocket picked by a man called Mahomed. Nathu seized the man and handed him over to the police. Nathu's purse was discovered on the person of Mahomed. Mahomed was placed before Mr. Oliveira Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft. The three accused were Mahomed's friends and before the hearing of the case against Mahomed, they called on Nathu and requested him to compound the case but Nathu refused. The case was then heard, accused No. 2 giving evidence on behalf of Mahomed who was convicted by the Magistrate. The case stood adjourned to the 2nd February, for sentence in order to enable the police to ascertain whether there were any previous convictions against Mahomed. From the 2nd February it again stood adjourned to the 6th. On the 2nd February, Nathu had gone to Court with some of his friends and several friends of Mahomed were also present that day in Court. Nathu and his friends left the Court in the afternoon and were standing near the police station. The accused and his friends also happened to come near that spot. An altercation thereafter ensued, the second accused seizing Nathu and assaulting him. Thereupon one Abdul Talib came up and separated them. The first accused then came up from behind and stabbed Abdul Talib in the stomach with a knife. The first accused was immediately arrested by two policemen who were standing nearby. Accused No. 1 then threw away the knife, which was picked up by accused No. 2. One Mahomed Sidick followed accused No. 2 and seized him, whereupon the third accused rushed to the second accused's assistance and gave a blow on Sidick's head. Sidick then gave up his hold of the second accused and thereupon the second accused immediately stabbed Sidick on the right side of his chest and began to run away. One Abdul Rehman went to Sidick's assistance but the third accused tripped him. Abdul Rehman then seized the third accused and afterwards a policeman came and arrested the third accused. The second accused however got away with the knife. Abdul Talib and Mahomed Sidick were then removed to the hospital. Abdul Talib died of his injuries on the next day. Sidick recovered and was

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER CONVICTED.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Jeffries of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Archibald Ethridge, Chief Officer of the "S. S. Trust" as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,940.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th ultimo the accused called at the office of the Marine Superintendent of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., agents of the steamer, and drew Rs. 2,656 for the wages of officers and crew of the steamer. Mr. Ethridge paid only Rs. 716 to the saloon crew, himself and another officer out of the sum of Rs. 2,656. The accused was found missing from the ship since the 28th ultimo, and the matter was reported to the police. It was further alleged that the accused took the money ashore with him which he had no business to do, and that he spent the money in houses of ill-fame, in one of which he was arrested, when Rs. 854 in currency notes and cash were found on his person. The accused said he had lost Rs. 1,900 in a house of ill-fame. It further appeared that he had been drinking heavily.

The accused was also charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to Captain W. M. X. of the same steamer. In this case it was alleged that about ten days ago the accused visited the complainant at the St. George's Hospital, where he asked him to draw Rs. 250 for him from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. to pay his butler, and gave him a receipt for it in favour of the "Company" which was later asked that the accused had paid only Rs. 50 to the complainant's butler and misappropriated the balance to his own use.

The accused was committed and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one month's imprisonment on the second.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR COLLISION.

TAXI-DRIVER PROSECUTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Histed charged Charles Wilson, driver of taxi car No. 3413, with causing grievous hurt by doing an act, to wit, by driving the taxi cab at an unusually rapid pace on Queen's Road on Saturday night so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others. As the injured persons are in hospital, the case was adjourned.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Karim Abdul Gulab with theft of a leather purse containing Rs. 10 belonging to Namekhan Shetkhan, a railway labourer, whilst the latter was boarding a train at Chendy Bazaar on Saturday. The accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Daia Taja, a municipal sweeper, with possessing a quarter grain of cocaine without a license on the 31st March in Phil Gully. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, to five days' rigorous imprisonment.

BEGGAR FOUND DEAD ON FOOT-PATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest today at Juhu on the dead body of a Hindu, aged about 50 years, who was found lying unconscious and injured on the foot-path on Hornby Road on the morning of the 18th February. The body was removed by the man to the G. T. Hospital, where on regaining consciousness and being questioned the next day, the man said he was a homeless beggar and was in the habit of smoking "ganja" and used to wander about when under the influence of the drug. On the day in question he had smoked "ganja" and he could not say how he came by the injuries. He subsequently died. Dr. G. M. Kothari, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said the injuries were such as could have been caused by a heavy fall from a height or by a carriage knocking him down. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries to the deceased's body but there was no evidence to show what caused the injuries.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. A. Baxter, Field Artillery. Lieut. A. D. Cunningham, North Lancashires. Captain H. M. Glover, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Gray, Berkshires. Second-Lieut. J. A. Nealon, Middlesex. Second-Lieut. F. Warner, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Wheatcroft, North Staffords.

Second-Lieut. A. M. Woods, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain A. H. Meadows, Liverpool.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. K. Simpson, Flying Corps.

Major A. J. Hart, Field Artillery.

Captain A. B. Bagley, Dublin.

Second-Lieut. R. St. J. B. Battersby, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. C. E. Carroll, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, West Yorkshires.

Lieut. J. D. Conyers, West Yorkshires.

Captain F. K. Dobson, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. R. A. Hendy, Warwick.

Second-Lieut. J. C. Jenkins, Welsh Guards.

Second-Lieut. J. W. MacFattie, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Mulhish, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. A. G. L. Muller, Durhams.

Captain F. F. Nichol, North Lancashires.

Lieut. P. H. Parker, Liverpool.

Major J. J. Read, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. L. C. Schofield, Northampton.

Second-Lieut. J. R. A. Stevens, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieut. S. B. Whitfield, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Cox, Lincolns.

Second-Lieut. P. M. Marrs, Worcesters.

Second-Lieut. P. J. Wild, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. E. S. King, Middlesex.

Second-Lieut. F. A. Mann, Suffolks.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been out of Bombay this week, and have thus been prevented from replying sooner to the letter signed "Commerce" in your Monday's issue.

What do the answers given by "Commerce" to my refutation of his precious "four points on which the college needs consideration" amount to?

1. I pointed out that he is totally unwarranted in saying that "the college costs about Rs. 84,000 a year, all public money"; the authentic figures being Rs. 23,000 which, by the way, may be usefully compared with the more than one lakh of rupees that the principal Arts College in Bombay does actually cost the Government. What justification does "Commerce" bring forward for his astounding statement? Why, that the income from donations—officially termed "contributions from private bodies"—and even the students' fees, are "as much public money as this grant from Government"! One rubs one's eyes in amazement. If private and public money are thus too closely to be identified language ceases to have any meaning. Moreover the whole of the implications that are contained in the phrase "all public money" fall to the ground. The "point" in fact is no longer a point at all.

II. With regard to the half-time lectures "Commerce" altogether ignores what I said as to the proposals for permanent arrangements, including the replacement of half-time by whole-time appointments, being at this very moment before Government. He has, of course, to ignore it; otherwise it would be impossible to make the really wicked insinuation that "the present system is intended to tide over the unexpected difficulties caused by this unfortunate war, which prevents the importation in sufficient numbers of English youths in the name of efficiency. As I observed before, the tenor of the recommendations with regard to the permanency of the present staff is a fact that utterly disproves this monstrous allegation. Equally false is the premise on which it is based as an inference, namely, that Mr. Muzumdar was "oustet" in favour of Mr. Burnett.

Hurst. Mr. Burnett Hurst was appointed to a post that had been vacant up to that time. Mr. Muzumdar objected to the appointment, and resigned his own quite different post, by way of protest. It is grossly misleading in this connection to use expressions like "made room for" or "oustet"; and to draw inferences as to the probability of members of the present staff being replaced by "English youths" from an instance of "replacement" which—though it has by now become something of a legend—never occurred.

III. As regards the Advisory Board, I showed how wide of the mark is "Commerce's" statement that it is only a "cipher," by calling attention to the frequency of its meetings and to the personal interest actively manifested by many of its distinguished members. "Commerce" now demands that I "must show not only how many meetings were held, but also how far discussion was genuine"! A different demonstration, Sir! I shall be better fitted to attempt it, if "Commerce" will kindly show me how to set about an intangible task of this kind, by first demonstrating to me the "genuineness" of his demand. As for publishing the proceedings of the Board, I imagine that no one would object, except on the score of the unlikelihood of doing so, provided that you, Sir, and other editors have sufficient space for them, in these days of dear paper and restricted issues.

IV. Finally, what does "Commerce" say in answer to my challenge that he should produce concrete evidence that the results of commercial education at Sydenham College are unsatisfactory, and lay it before those competent to investigate the matter? Ignoring the latter part of my request, he makes two charges in your columns. First that the Principal supported the students in their attempt to induce the University to recognize the B. Com. Degree as ranking with the B.A. and B.Sc. as a qualification for entering for the LL.B.—a question in a general way affecting their status. Secondly, that the Principal did his best to procure for the first batch of graduates a good start in life: 8 out of the 26, it might be mentioned, thus securing "clerical" jobs on Rs. 100 at the very outset of their business career, and the remainder, with one or two exceptions, being also extraordinarily well placed. These, Sir, are the "grave" instances that are to prove that "the results of the education imparted in this institution are positively unsatisfactory"! And the proof is that the Principal upholds the credit of the degree in Commerce,—which like everything else has a money value according to the estimation in which it is held,—and that he endeavours to give the students practical assistance! "Commerce" is not content with fantastic arguments: he again makes absolutely unfounded mis-statements of fact for example, that Mr. Burnett Hurst, though called Professor of Indian Economics and Statistics, has never lectured on Indian Economics so far. This is simply untrue. As soon as Professor Burnett Hurst arrived, he took over, after some introductory lectures from Mr. Antia, the course on Indian Economic development that is compulsory for all students: Mr. K. T. Shah retaining the course on the chief problems of the day which is taken only by those who select advanced Economics as their optional subject. "Commerce" is obviously not properly informed as to the workings of the College. He exposes himself to flat contradiction from any one acquainted with the facts. Yet he makes these charges with utter recklessness, on the principle, I suppose, that if you only fling enough mud some of it will stick.

May I say parenthetically that many of us regret that attacks like those of "Commerce" should appear precisely in the "Chronicle"? For your paper, Sir, stands for just those ideals that guide and inspire all the activities of the College, to wit, the free and fearless investigation, in the spheres of Economics, Social life, and

CALCUTTA TOPICS.

FAREWELL TO LORD CARMICHAEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

The event of the week in Calcutta has certainly been the departure of the late Governor and the arrival in our midst of the new. Your readers must have read in the Calcutta Dailies of the sincere and feeling farewell that was accorded by the people to Lord Carmichael. As an observer on the spot, I do not think I can recall a similar instance where regret for a departing Governor was so universal and keen as on this occasion. Lord Carmichael ever surpassed himself when he began to take leave of the numerous crowd that had gathered at Government House and it was an extremely moving spectacle to see him shaking hands with almost every one present there within his reach.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S FIRST UTTERANCES.

Lord Ronaldshay has already made three public utterances since he took over charge, and it must be said that he has made a good impression. It is too early yet to judge of His Excellency's future career by one or two utterances, but it seems fairly certain that His Excellency will make his personality felt in the administration. The welcome address to His Excellency from the various public bodies (excepting the Calcutta Corporation, which have already formally welcomed His Excellency) will be presented to His Excellency at the Government House on Saturday morning. The various Associations represent varied interests and the replies of His Excellency are sure to be not merely interesting but instructive.

A SENSATIONAL LAW SUIT.

One of the most sensational law-suits which have come up before the High Court within recent years is now being heard by Mr. Justice Greaves on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court. The suit has been instituted by one Habibur Rahman Chowdhury alleging himself to be the son and heir of the late Nawab Abdus Subhan Chowdhury of Bogra and the defendants in the case are the son, son-in-law and other relations of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawabali Chowdhury of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Nawab was examined as witness yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff, and the court room was crowded to suffocation by the large number of visitors, who came to hear the Nawab's evidence. At the very outset the Nawab asked permission to be allowed to give his evidence in the Vernacular. Mr. Norton objected to this saying that the witness was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and was accustomed to address the Council in English. The Nawab however insisted on giving his evidence in the Vernacular and was allowed by the Court to do so, not without a remark from Mr. Norton that the position taken up by the Nawab was a curious one for a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Norton put in certain letters written by the Nawab to his son, the principal defendant in the case, in which the Nawab seems to have given detailed instructions to his son as to how he should proceed in establishing an interest in the property of the Nawab of Bogra. I need not burden this letter with extracts from this document because your readers will get the whole thing in detail in the reports, and perhaps by the time this letter reaches you, the Nawab will be further examined and cross-examined to-day and we all expect further sensations.

administration of the problems that condition the self-realization of Young India. If it were shown that the College in any way failed in the pursuit of that high purpose such criticisms would render a public service. But allegations and innuendoes resting on obviously imperfect information with reference to the internal management of the College, merely make the judicious grievance and tend by the prejudice they create to handicap the College in the discharge of the admittedly great functions entrusted to it.

Only one word more. Far from admitting that the appointment of a lecturer in Geography "was unnecessary, extravagant, and unsatisfactory," I maintain that it was essential, economical and the best possible under the circumstances. It was essential because, as Mr. Setna pointed out, the staffing of the College must be judged by the ratio of students to lecturers. At Elphinstone College this ratio is 14 to 1; at the Deccan College about the same; at Sydenham College 26 to 1. Without the appointment of Mr. Kaji it would be 30 to 1 and next term even more! It was economical because there was actually a saving on the grant provided in the budget; and it was satisfactory because an able man was secured, who had good previous work in Geography to his credit, and who, in the course of a long period of probation, has shown himself equally willing and capable to make this his special study. The antique notion that the other lecturers would have been perfectly competent to take over Geography on the ground forthwith that in their own student days they attended lectures on the subject and they ought to have done so irrespective of their present interests,—not to speak of the claims on their time,—is simply a denial of the necessity of specialization in teaching and life. I am quite aware that in many colleges here the practice still lingers of entrusting one man with half-a-dozen heterogeneous subjects, to the hopeless detriment of scholarship and research. But I am no less aware that one of the most vital educational reforms in India is, according to all enlightened opinion, to put an end to this method of the Sunday school (give me 12 pupils to-day, and I'll give you 12 teachers to-morrow) and also to the absurd number of lectures which is so largely responsible for the mental passivity we lament in our young men.

Sydenham College at any rate stands for this reform, so far as it can be carried under inevitable limitations.—Yours, etc.,

EQUITY.

Bombay, March 31st.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 25th of Meher, 1286.
 Mahomedan: 10th of Jamad-ul-akhir, 1335.
 Hindu: 11th Sud of Chaitra, 1973.
 Sunrise: 6h. 32m.; Sunset: 6h. 53m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Second round. Parsi Hockey Association v. Instituto Lusitano.
 Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
 Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Musical Comedy in "Beauties" at 9.30.
 WEDNESDAY, April 4.
 Grant Medical College Gymkhana v. Parsi Cyclists' Sporting Club.
 Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Musical Comedy in "Beauties" at 9.30.
 Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
 THURSDAY, April 5.
 G. I. P. Ry. Gymkhana, Jubbulpore v. Baroda Hockey Team.
 The Homeward English Mail will be closed at 2.30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12.30 p.m. and parcels up to 11.30 a.m.
 Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Musical Comedy in "Beauties" at 9.30.
 Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
 FRIDAY, April 6.
 Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
 SATURDAY, April 7.
 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles Corps, Jhansi v. Garrison Medical Service.
 THURSDAY, April 12.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willington, Women's War Loan Office at Mayo Road 5 to 6.30 p.m.
 DAILY.
 Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
 Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Musical Comedy Co. at 9.30 p.m.
 Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
 Royal Opera House: 5-15 and 9-45 p.m.
 Palace of Varieties: At 6.30 and 10.0 p.m.
 every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6.30 at Edwards.
 New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Prince Street.
 Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
 West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.0.
 New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.
 Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	15 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7 55
Poona Express	15 25	4 24
South East Passenger	15 25	4 24
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 55	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 30
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending April 6th 1917—
 Wednesday, 4th April.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5.30 p.m. Signalling, and instructions for P.L.E.
 Saturday, 7th April. Field Day. Details issued later.
 To-day at 3 p.m.—Paper Chase. Race in on Maidan in Field Uniform at 2.45 p.m. sharp.
 Orderly Officers.—A. S. M. Vorhaid.
 Orderly Patrol Leader.—P. L. Pirrie, of Lions. Subscriptions for April now due, are to be collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed to Senior P. L. Bassons.
 A. S. M. I.C. 1st Bombay Scouts.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, April 3.

630—Machine Gun Course.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5.30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

630—Musketry.—The classification and miniature ranges will be closed until further orders.

640—Return of Arms.—Any arms and equipment not yet handed in must be returned to Armoury immediately.
 (Sd.) C. V. MOBERT, Major, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, April 3.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 7th—
 Tuesday, 3rd April.—7.15 a.m., Independent Troop Drill.

"A" and "B" Troops, Church Gate Sands. 6.45 a.m., "C" and "D" Troops, Santa Cruz. 6.15 p.m., Proficiency Class (Volunteer Club).

Wednesday, 4th April.—7.15 a.m., Riding School. 6.15 a.m., Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corps. (Vol. Club).

Thursday, 5th April.—7.15 a.m., Squadron Parade, Church Gate Sands. A. B. C. and D. Troops. 6.15 p.m., Proficiency Class (Volunteer Club).

Friday, 6th April.—7.15 a.m., Riding School, Fort, for "A" and "B" Troops. 6.45 a.m., Santa Cruz Riding School, "C" and "D" Troops.

Saturday, 7th April.—7.15 a.m., Riding School. Cawnpore Bigsticker Topics may be worn on parades during the hot weather at the discretion of the members provided the regimental colours are attached.
 (Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., B. B. and C. I. Ry.

BOMBAY'S SLUMS.

POWERS OF CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered an amendment to section 4A of the Improvement Trust's Act giving power to the Board to undertake partial demolition of properties for the purpose of improving the slums.

Sir Ibrahim said the Board already possessed the powers under the act as it existed now to carry out the experiment. He thought that in view of the latest developments in regard to the question of the Improvement Trust it was not desirable to proceed with the question. The Corporation Committee were already considering about a representation to be made to Government requesting that the work of the Trust should be done by the Corporation and that the former body should be dissolved. The Board must have conclusive proof, before going to the Government asking for drastic legislation, that the properties could be improved in an economical manner; but their experience in the past had not been in favour of such a legislation. The Corporation, if they wanted such an amendment, could take the initiative in the matter, and the Board had no business to speak on behalf of the Corporation. The Corporation was capable of speaking for itself. This was a matter which concerned the Corporation and the Government, and it had nothing to do with the Board. By this means they would saddle the city permanently with a body like the Trust. The Corporation alone was able to say whether the section was necessary, and the Trust had no concern with it. It fell within the sphere of the work of the Corporation, who were entitled to consider the question first, and it was the duty of Mr. Orr to have brought the matter in the Corporation first. He thought the whole object of the section was to saddle a greater burden on the city than it was bearing at the present time.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

On Wednesday, Professor P. L. Charlier will give a lecture on "The German Retreat in the West" with illustrations at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder at 6.30 p.m.

LECTURE ON "USE AND ABUSE OF HISTORY."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. D. P. Thakore will deliver a public lecture on "The use and abuse of history" to-morrow, 4th instant, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Parthana Samaj Hall, Gungun, Mr. Justice A. B. Martin will preside.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12.30 p.m. and parcels up to 11.30 a.m. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. Maurice Magnier will give the second of the series of "Causeries" in French in the Hall of the Cercle Litteraire, this evening at 6 p.m.
 The subsequent "Causeries" will be held every Tuesday evening until the end of the hot season instead of on Monday as previously announced.

ANNIVERSARY OF A JAIN SAINT.

Under the auspices of the Master Kanji Karamsi Mandvi School Vidharthi Mandal the birthday anniversary of the Jain Saint Mahavir will be celebrated on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 7.30 (B. T.) in Kharkh Bazar, under the presidency of Mr. Jagannandlal Jaini, Judge, Indore High Court. All the Jain sects without any distinction of caste will join in the celebration. Mr. B. G. Horniman will be one of the speakers on the occasion. The meeting will be open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Sixteen attacks and thirteen deaths occurred from plague yesterday, the cases being reported as follows:—Upper Colaba, Northern Fort, and Walkeshwar, one attack each, Middle and Lower Colaba, Chukla, Dongri, Khetwadi, and Byculla, one attack and one death each, Worli, one attack and two deaths, Umrahadi and Mahalaxmi, each two attacks and one death, Mandvi, three attacks and two deaths and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. There were five attacks and three deaths from small-pox while cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 113 as against 109 on the corresponding day of last year and 50 on that of 1915.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

OPENING OF A NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the City Night High School of the Aryan Excelsior League was performed at Lamington Road on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. S. K. Naik, honorary secretary of the League, in his introductory speech gave a short history of the educational work done by the League. He said that in 1905 the League opened a Saturday Plato Class, in 1906 it established a Poets' Chamber, in 1913 it started Moral Classes for boys and girls, in 1914 it opened a Free Matric Class and thus the League has been pursuing its educational work slowly and steadily for the past 16 years practically without any special patronage at all. This year it has opened First Aid and Home Nursing Classes and now it intends to open a Night High School for the poor and for those who toil whole day for their livelihood and have no other means to attend a day school.

Miss Goddard, Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, editor of "Bharat Savak," B. S. Padbhidri, Shripad Kolhatkar and Prof. G. C. Bhat also spoke, emphasizing the need of night schools in this city.

The President thanked the promoter of the League for undertaking the useful work of diffusing knowledge among the poorer classes and said that the task of imparting education was a very difficult one indeed. Teaching through night schools was undertaken by Government in other countries. In this country this had not been done by Government but by the private individuals.

Finally, Mr. Jaykar said, work of the sort undertaken required great enthusiasm on the part of the workers.

After a vote of thanks to the President the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held last night in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah presiding.

It was stated in the course of the report for 1915 and 1916 which was submitted, that the total number of members was 69 of whom 7 were ladies. Mr. B. N. Bhajekar was appointed a trustee in the place of the late Mr. D. A. Kware.

The closing balance of the Association stood at Rs. 4,516, and they had spent during the two years the sum of Rs. 3,134, out of which Rs. 720 were given for the support of three widows who desired remarriage. Rs. 996, for maintaining and equipping the Hindu Widows' Home which had been started by the Association, Rs. 132 for the maintenance of a school for the Depressed Classes at Byculla, Rs. 337 for the anniversaries of the Widow Remarriage Act and Karsandas Mulji and Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar Jayantis, and for giving aid to a girl student the sum of Rs. 273.

On the motion to Mr. B. N. Bhajekar the report was adopted.

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Sir Ibrahim said the Board already possessed the powers under the act as it existed now to carry out the experiment. He thought that in view of the latest developments in regard to the question of the Improvement Trust it was not desirable to proceed with the question. The Corporation Committee were already considering about a representation to be made to Government requesting that the work of the Trust should be done by the Corporation and that the former body should be dissolved. The Board must have conclusive proof, before going to the Government asking for drastic legislation, that the properties could be improved in an economical manner; but their experience in the past had not been in favour of such a legislation. The Corporation, if they wanted such an amendment, could take the initiative in the matter, and the Board had no business to speak on behalf of the Corporation. The Corporation was capable of speaking for itself. This was a matter which concerned the Corporation and the Government, and it had nothing to do with the Board. By this means they would saddle the city permanently with a body like the Trust. The Corporation alone was able to say whether the section was necessary, and the Trust had no concern with it. It fell within the sphere of the work of the Corporation, who were entitled to consider the question first, and it was the duty of Mr. Orr to have brought the matter in the Corporation first. He thought the whole object of the section was to saddle a greater burden on the city than it was bearing at the present time.

At this stage the Board adjourned without coming to a definite decision in the matter.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN.

"A VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP."

Speaking at a reception given to him by the members of the Independent Labour party, Blackburn, on Saturday Feb. 24, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., said they had prayed throughout the war that the terrible laughter of the manhood of Europe would soon cease, and the statement of all the nations would realise that war never settled anything right—(hear, hear)—and that if a thing had ever to be settled right it would have to be by reason and common sense. (Hear, hear.)

Parliament sat almost continuously during the whole of last year, and it was the most strenuous time he had ever known in a life which had always been strenuous. They were compelled to be constantly fighting, and to be ever vigilant, for the liberties of the people were ever in danger. Everything was being menaced. It was not merely the imposition of military services, but the civil and industrial liberties of the people were being destroyed in every direction.

Near the end of the session they had a change of Government. The long intrigue carried on by a powerful and unscrupulous press—the greatest danger in this country to-day, because it was absolutely unscrupulous and without principle; it did not tell the people the truth, it did not tell them what they ought to know—resulted in the overthrow of the then Coalition Government and the setting up of a virtual dictatorship. Of all the dangers to political and civil liberty which had menaced this country during the war it was perhaps the most serious. The end of it was not yet. It was perfectly clear from a careful examination of that conspiracy that it was part of a deliberate plot to destroy Parliamentary institutions and abolish representative Government, and to place the country under the despotism of a dictatorship. The "Daily Mail" had been warning the members of the late Government that if they continued to criticise, however mildly, the doings of the dictatorship terrible penalties would fall upon them. The greatest misfortune of the country during the war had been the absence of an active, responsible and powerful opposition in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) If the Labour party had been true to its principles it might have filled that important function. Now there was a deliberate press campaign, the power and influence of which they ought not to minimise, to prevent discussion and criticism in Parliament, and actually to threaten the levying of blackmail upon members who dared to criticise the actions of that dictatorship.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that a change of Government was necessary, because the late Cabinet was too unwieldy. A small inner Council was formed to sit, Mr. Lloyd George said, constantly every day in the week and every hour of the day. What that Council of five sitting constantly? Lord Milner had been away in Russia for the last two or three weeks. Lord Curzon had spent some time in getting married and on a honeymoon trip. Mr. Lloyd George had paid a rather long visit to the Continent, and had found time to address a number of public meetings in the country. Mr. Henderson had spent at least one-third of his time at Labour and Socialist conferences and in addressing public meetings. Mr. Bonar Law, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had an office which in these times demanded the unremitting attention of the wisest man. Probably Mr. Lloyd George was constantly in session with himself. All that showed that the old historic system of government had gone, and it was most important that there should be some men who were vigilant.

The "Manchester Guardian."

BANDMANN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

["BEAUTIES" OVERDRESSED.]

Mr. Bandmann's clever little company at the Excelsior last night presented us with a new revue, "Beauties". It is a production that has had a popular success in the lesser halls in London and the English Provinces and so far as we can judge from the impression that was given of it last night the success was probably deserved; for it was only an impression, if a pleasing one. One was just settling down to the enjoyment of something good and thinking to oneself, "This is the best thing these people have done as yet," when it began to melt and ultimately collapsed like an ice- pudding before one has done contemplating it. So far as it goes "Beauties" as presented by the Bandmann Company is quite enjoyable but unlike more revues, which go too far, it does not go far enough, and one feels that some of the best things have been left out on purpose. When eight artists' models announce their intention of returning in a few minutes with nothing on in order to show the artist, who has rejected them for a nude study, what he has missed and then come back in blue overalls, one feels that this is not playing the game. When the selected model whose pose for the picture has been the subject of a crescendo anticipation through half the piece, retires behind a screen in a kimono and comes out again in a kimono, it is about time for the audience to want its money back. After all a revue is a revue and we expect, at least a small thrill, if we can't have the big one which the dialogue assures us must have been in the original production.

What has been left of the original production, however, is very amusing. Mr. Clayton Robbins, as the artist, Mr. Reeves Hanford as his eccentric butler, and Mr. Bernard Ansell as his helpful friend who brings him "beauties" from all parts of the world for his selection bore the brunt of the task of keeping the fun going, and seldom let it flag. Mr. Ansell was especially entertaining. The Big and Little Willie duet sung by him and Mr. Hanford was great fun and the latter has a delicious song, "When Maud put her bathing costume on," which made the vocal success of the evening. Miss Dora Dolore was very sweet and charming as Mary, the servant maid, who becomes a model and the "beauties," eight in number, quite justified their selection as models, so far as one was allowed to see.

"Beauties" only occupies the second half of the programme, and is preceded by a pleasant variety programme, in which Miss Guidici, Miss Dolore, Mr. Hanford and Mr. Ansell are the chief stars.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

FIELD FOR TRAINING INDANS AS ARCHITECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

At to-day's sitting of the P. W. D. Committee Mr. Lishman, Government Architect, said there was a field in India for training Indians as architects.

Mr. Gavin Jones, representative of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, said the P. W. D. should be divided into separate special branches, each under specialists recruited in England independent of the Chief Engineer. Sufficient encouragement was not given to private enterprise. Contracts should be given only to firms of reliability who should be registered. The subordinate staff could then practically be abolished as there would be less supervision required. There was scope in India for good engineers, but the education given was not practical enough.

Mr. Wood, Principal of the Roorkee College, said he deprecated the haphazard recruitment of specialists from England. Ordinary Civil Engineers could specialise and be trained in India. The Roorkee College should be open to the whole of India and the age limit be reduced from 21 to 19. There would be no advantage in affiliation with the University.

DAVENGERE WATER WORKS.

OPENED BY YUVARAJA OF MYSORE

(From a Correspondent.)

DAVANGERE, April 2.

The Yuvaraja of Mysore, with the Dewan, Sir Visvesvaraya opened the Davangere water works this evening in presence of a large gathering. The Government gave Rs. 47,000 and the rest was borne by the municipality. Water is pumped from the Thungabhadra river at Harihar where the machinery is installed. The Yuvaraja conveyed the Maharaja's congratulations on the citizens' selfhelp.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S LECTURE AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 2.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, delivered a public lecture yesterday evening. The subject chosen was "Our hopes" and the speaker mainly dwelt on the political hopes of the country. He emphasised the welcome change in the recent policy of the Government as illustrated by its suspension of Indentured Emigration and also referred to the conferment of equal rights and privileges on India's representatives in the Imperial War Conference.

A MACEDONIAN FETE.

VILLAGE HOSPITALITY.

It is perhaps the only advantage of being at Salonika that you can spend two separate Christmases there, writes a correspondent to "The Times," from Salonika in mail week. Thus it happened that, 13 days after we had eaten our own plum puddings in the mess, we rode away, romantically across the mountains for a Christmas Day in a Macedonian village.

The cavalcade consisted of three Englishmen—one of them a cosmopolitan genius speaking Greek like his mother tongue—Petros, a Greek orderly and a leading citizen of our village. We sat on pack saddles not unlike armchairs, with rope stirrups. The reins are a hollow mockery, their only purpose being to affront the pony and make him sulk. Hang them carelessly on the saddle and the sure-footed little beast will find his way along the most blood-curdling paths, where deep ravines full of boulders await the smallest slip. At the end of a pass we emerged into a great plain and saw our village before us amid vineyards and fig-trees.

We fired a salvo of revolver shots into the air to announce our arrival and were soon shaking hands with a number of beautifully washed gentlemen in their Sunday clothes—dark blue black-braided Eton jackets and dark baggy trousers—and saying Greek Good mornings and Happy Christmases.

BRANDY AND SWEETS.

We had a host in chief to whom we were pledged and had thought to lunch with him, but Petros was politely determined that we were to lunch with him, and before we fully appreciated the position we were in his house reclining on lovely striped rugs of red, black, and yellow and watching the sparks from a wood fire fly up a big chimney. Before lunch, however, came a ceremony which is inevitable on entering any house. The daughter of the house brings a tray on which are small glasses of home-made brandy, an equal number of glasses of water, and a dish of sweet stuff—Turkish delight, chocolates, or in one case, an equivocally British marmalade to be eaten with a spoon. The guest stands up, takes a glass of brandy, drinks it and says *evayvere*, "Cheer oh." Next he takes a sip of water, and last a sweet. He says to the lady *evaypore*, she replies in effect, "I hope it will do you good" and moves on with her tray to the next guest.

After the cognac and the Turkish coffee came lunch. Soup of tripe, rice and vinegar, followed by a duck. The duck had rice with it and a touch of garlic. Of all ducks this was the most palpably divine ever eaten. We were not allowed to enjoy it without a struggle, for the host in chief had heard of our coming and sent his eldest son to rip us up untimely from Petros. He was appeased by the promise of future meals at his house and accompanied us to see the great event of the day, the dancing in the market-place.

THE DANCE.

The market-place is an irregular open space with the invariable plane tree. The spectators gather in the corners, leaving the middle clear for the dancers, who are divided into two groups. One of these groups revolves slowly round a barrel-organ decorated with artificial flowers and grinding out one never-ending tune. First come half a dozen young men, their hands on each other's shoulders. Next, hand in hand, some 20 or more women with maroon-coloured draperies round their heads, dark-blue bodices and skirts and large aprons of vivid scarlet crossed with bars of a darker red and fringed with tassels of bright colour. Round their necks are strings of gold coins—dowries to be handed on from mother to daughter, big, thin Magyar coins mostly, though one lady has a brooch of three English sovereigns. Next to the women come the children, tugging away to the very tiniest little girl each resplendent in her tiny rapt. The leader performs a very simple step; his immediate neighbours imitate it, but further down the line the step becomes a mere shuffle, and so they go round and round for ever silently and steadily, not apparently bored, but with no trace of joviality.

The other group consists of older men who dance far more elaborately with turnings and twistings and duckings and snappings of fingers. Their leader is a fine, tall fellow with a fierce, black mustache and a red sash. He waves a bottle in one hand, assumes poses of humorously exaggerated grace, and has altogether a *debonnaire* and swash-buckling way with him. Having been to America, he proudly shouts "Merry Christmas, Happy New Year" to us. For this group music is provided by two clarinet players and a drummer. Many of the dancers reward them by throwing them coins. If anyone throws a drachma the leader picks it up, spits upon it, and by this simple method claps it on to the forehead of a clarinet player, who thereupon walks round, chin high in the air exhibiting the largesse.

THE MAYOR.

As we sat watching from a balcony mere came to wait on us the Mayor of the village, a polished gentleman, clad as befitting one who had been in his youth a head waiter, in a smartly cut ulster and a bowler hat. He asked us to call upon him, and at his house we sat in a solemn circle and listened to curious Turkish tales upon the gramophone. He clung to us through innumerable further calls and

General Person.

General Person died at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies visited the Willington Sports Club and then the New Sion Road this afternoon.

His Excellency dined with Mr. Justice Beaman at the Byculla Club last evening.

Sir Brian Egerton, Controller-General of Palagah, has left Secunderabad for Cochin.

The Hon. the Resident of Hyderabad has recently been in camp for a few days in the Warangal district. Two tigers fell to his party. One, a notorious beast, was shot by Miss Fraser.

Sir Faridoun Jung is laid up with rather a severe attack of malaria which has been prevalent locally in an epidemic form and of a bad type for some time past.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpala shot in his own forests on Saturday morning a big tiger measuring over ten feet six inches and a big panther measuring eight feet.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

HORNELS (6) BEAT REPUBLICAN SPORTING CLUB (0).

A very dull and uninteresting game was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the second round of the tournament on the Oval on Monday, when the Hornels qualified themselves for the third round by beating the Republicans in hollow fashion by six goals to nil. The game was far too one-sided to need any detailed description. Barring a couple of ill-concerted rushes, the Republicans kept on defending practically the whole time. The only redeeming feature of their display was the splendid goal-keeping by Ehaba, but for whom twice the number of goals would have been scored against them. Only one goal was scored by James (Jr.) in the first half. In the second period Navin scored the second goal, James (Jr.) the third, Rodrigues the fourth, James (Sr.) the fifth and Navin the sixth. The teams were:—

Hornels.—Harper; James (Sr.) and Bradley, Ebb, Windsor and Rodrigues; Clark, Rodrigues, James, (Jr.) Navin and Downes.
 Republican Sporting Club.—Bhaba; R. Pavi, and O. Pavi; Mistry, J. Umrigar and F. Pavi; Poonawalla, Commissariat R. Umrigar, Warden and Kanga.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following match was played yesterday.—G. G. Fletcher beat P. L. Anstey, 6-4, 6-3.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

HANDICAP SINGLES.

T. W. Brough vs. A. B. Kibblewhite.
 HANDICAP DOUBLES.
 P. L. Anstey and S. N. Powell vs. H. F. Ryan and Hopkins.

WELSH FOOTBALLER'S HEROISM.

How a Welsh footballer attempted to save the life of a millionaire's son has just come to light. While leading his company in an attack in France Lt. A. P. Wernher, Welsh Guards, a son of the South African millionaire, was seriously wounded and at the conclusion of the attack he was seen by Pte. Lovell Everson, who formerly played for Machen (Mon.), lying in "No Man's Land" exposed to the greatest danger. Everson rushed out from his trench, threw the young officer across his shoulder, and then retreated his steps. As he was entering the British trench, however, a sniper's bullet struck Lt. Wernher in the eye, killing him instantly. Lady Wernher has received information of the meritorious conduct of Everson, to whom she has sent a beautifully framed photograph of her son. In memory of her son she has also invested £2,000,000 in the Victory Loan.

Exemption Tribunals under the Indian Defence Force Act have now been constituted in Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. Applications for exemption from Bardwan and Presidency Divisions will be dealt with by the Calcutta Tribunal. Thus in all the five divisions of the Bengal Presidency exemption tribunals have been constituted.

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State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girvanandani Sing of Shoolhar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite surprised at your wonderful proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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East India Merchants;

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.

(America.)

DENTAL SURGEON.

275-277, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 3, 1917.

SHOULD WE BE SUPER-FRIGHTFUL?

For some days now a copious controversy has been in progress in the columns of our morning contemporary under the heading of "Revenge or Deterrent?" In a general way the discussion may be regarded as having to do with the ethics of war, but its more immediate purpose and purport would appear to be: What shall we do with Germany and the Germans when we have got them? The issue that has been raised is whether or not the Allies should beat the Germans with their own weapons,—viz., by conquering frightfulness with super-frightfulness. The debate has proceeded between those who think so and those who do not, and by far the ablest protagonists have been, against and for the above proposition respectively, "Majora Canamus" and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. The Bishop of Bombay however weighed in yesterday with a notably able and illuminating contribution, distinguished alike for its grasp of principles, its tone and its inexorable logic. It appears to us to be eminently conclusive and convincing.

The Bishop examines the issue with the aid of a few specific leading questions,—a very wise course, as it seems to us, in view of the general looseness of thought and perhaps the consequent looseness of language that prevails in regard to this question. The first proposition he puts to the champions of frightfulness on the Allies' side is this: Is the wholesale devastation of a country by burning and razing towns and villages a good thing to do in war,—or is it not? If it is not,—as has been attested by the passionate indignation which the German atrocities in this particular line have evoked among the Allies, an indeed throughout the civilized world,—then it is a strange infatuation which urges on the Allied armies to emulate and even excel the Huns in respect of this particular phase of barbarism. If on the other hand, burning and razing towns and villages is a good thing to do in war, why complain of the Germans asks the Bishop, for doing it, or demand that they should be punished for so doing? The only plausible plea—at least it appears so to many people in spite of its being essentially specious,—that has been urged on behalf of the doctrine of out-Hunning the Huns is the suggestion that they will never be amenable to any persuasion other than that of fear. The first objection to this

plea is that it rests on an assumption rather than a scientific fact. It remains to be established that the constitution and mentality of the Germans, notwithstanding the unprecedented excesses of depravity to which they have abandoned themselves, is fundamentally different in its endowment, and not merely its acquirement, from that of other races of mankind. In the second place it is necessary to bear in mind clearly what is the main end that the Allies have in view, and then to determine the best means of securing that end. The aim of course is the complete and crushing defeat of Germany, and that obviously will only be secured by the sheer operation of military and naval strength. Germany then must be conquered by force: she cannot be conquered by fear, although her post-war attitude and conduct may be partly determined by that factor. Fear is certainly one of the influences to which human nature is subject, but more often than not, as matter of every-day experience in variety of spheres, its immediate efficacy is in inverse ratio to its permanent effect.

While fear, therefore, as we have seen, cannot be the effective implement for achieving the subjugation of Germany its potentialities as a means of inducing Germany to remain on her best behaviour after the war are worth examining. Leaving considerations of ethics and altruism on one side, let us first see if its operation can be defended or justified even from the purely utilitarian point of view. The Bishop of Bombay expresses himself with firm certainty on the point. "The more barbarities the Allies inflict on Germany," he says, "the more Germany will hate the Allies. . . . If we commit barbarities, where will there be an example of civilized warfare? Our reprisals will have only two results: more hatred in Germany and less honour and reasonableness in the world." In its psychological effect the deliberate adoption of frightfulness as a war measure will, in the long run, be provocative of international ill-will and strife. Neither can it destroy "Prussianism," for that is as much a spirit as a system, and the logical alternative to a spiritual conversion of the German people as the best means of terminating "Prussianism" is, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has pointed out, to kill off all the German women, so that the race itself may cease. There is no other means of "destroying" a population of 75 millions of people so highly trained and so skillfully welded into a national entity as the Germans. Indeed, the Allies cannot be true to themselves or to the ideals by which they are inspired, by adherence to any but the highest standards of conduct and chivalry. That way alone lies the redemption of the human race. As the Bishop says:

"If the brothers of the European family do fight, that is not a good thing or a normal condition, it is a horrible thing and an abnormal condition. If one fights like a cad or a barbarian, the other must not; because they have got to settle down to live together in the European home again after the fight, and that home is no home from which all memories of honour or consideration have been obliterated. The European home belongs to us all. We lament the destruction of Rheims Cathedral because it was a glory to Europe, and not only to France. If peace descends upon a universally devastated Europe, where will our home be? Those who have devastated it and counselled the devastation will merit the taunt of the old Scottish Patriot. 'You make a solitude, and call it peace.'"

The cry for retaliatory frightfulness directed against the Germans is no new one. Almost from the first moment that the Germans wrought their infamy on Belgium, men in every country, Allied or neutral, have asked for it. It is perfectly natural and understandable impulse. From the personal standpoint represents the almost inevitable emotion in the circumstances. But it is not the course of highest statesmanship. We agree with the Bishop of Bombay that:

Our object should be to preserve and improve the traditions of chivalry and reasonableness and to study what actions of ours will contribute to the future brotherhood of Europe. We are fighting as the champions of freedom. It is not in line with our principles to seek for an enforced peace, but to strive for a peace which all will voluntarily choose and willingly keep.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

Perhaps the most astonishing revelation of the war, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, has been the growing evidence of its existing and potential wealth in money and resource and its almost infinite capacity for meeting financial burdens which only a couple of years ago would have been regarded altogether beyond the means of even the richest country in the world. What with the requirements of her own military and naval operations and what with the financial assistance she has had

to render to the Allies and Dominions, no country was ever called upon to face a more stupendous task. Great Britain has not only faced it successfully, but has shown herself not only willing, but able, to bear even more colossal burdens in the immediate future. Apart from the solidarity of the British Empire, there has been no greater disillusionment to Germany than that afforded by the wonderful success with which, in spite of the staggering financial burdens Great Britain has had to bear, her commerce has maintained its productive power. In a manner also the war has come as a blessing in disguise inasmuch as has shown only too clearly what enormous reserve of energy and power the country had, in peace, allowed to run to waste.

All this is very clearly emphasised in an instructive article entitled "Commerce and Industry in 1916" in a recent issue of the "Economist," being the fifty-fourth of the series of articles appearing in that journal every year. The article begins with the statement that "during the past year the war gradually increased its hold on our industrial and commercial life, by taking our active men into the ranks of the Army and at the same time, as the numbers of the Army increased, making more and more imperative demands on our productive power in order to maintain the supply of equipment and weapons needed." "Very slowly," the article proceeds,

"the nation began to discover that the needs of the fighting men could not be supplied if at the same time the civilian population proposed to indulge in its usual standard of comfort and amusement. For a long time this dawning conviction had little or no apparent effect, and, in fact, it may be said that throughout the whole of the year extravagance, which would be wickedly unpatriotic if it were not stupidly thoughtless, was using up, in unnecessary and often vulgar expenditure, labour and energy that were needed for the war, or for the production of goods to be sold abroad, to meet the cost of imported munitions."

These drawbacks and hindrances notwithstanding, the country not only met her numerous war demands, but showed an advance in her commercial productivity that was as surprising as it was welcome. The volume of overseas trade during the year, for instance, was in itself remarkable in view of the great withdrawal during the year of men from productive industry to the Army and munition works, and the extended requisitioning of tonnage by the Admiralty. The value figures are summarised by the "Economist" as follows:

	1915.	1916.
Imports	£81,893,350	£94,152,679
Exports	£84,868,448	£96,546,212

Both the imports and exports, it will be seen, show an increase as compared with the year previous, the increases being 11.4 and 31.6 respectively. The "Economist" quotes figures to show how carefully the Treasury conserved the country's gold resources, by its mobilisation and use of securities and its loan activities in the United States and elsewhere. The record of the trade returns, all circumstances considered, is, the journal adds, a proud one and in almost every trade and industry a measure of prosperity existed which none would have dared to predict for the second full year of Armageddon. That all industries connected with the war thrived was, of course, to be expected, and it is especially instructive to note, in view of the sordid and unpatriotic lament of Lancashire over the raising of the Indian cotton goods import duties, that the textile industries (particularly cotton) among other industries "enjoyed" a remarkable recovery. The statistics regarding the net profits earned by industrial joint-stock companies give some idea of the prosperous condition of internal trade. These statistics show a large increase in the net profits as compared with those earned during 1915, the average profit per company working out at £93,000 against £72,100 in 1915 and £76,000 in 1914. The only groups of companies to show declines in profits were land companies,—whose activities are centred mostly outside the country,—and tram ways.

It has to be remembered that this general prosperity would have been rendered almost impossible but for the enormous sacrifices made by the working classes. The abandonment of the summer Bank holidays throughout the country was, as the "Economist" points out, the most striking sign of a really continuous movement among the workers to keep up the maximum output possible with the lessened amount of labour available. In the coal trade, for instance, the increase of output as compared with 1915, was three million tons; at the same time, the average number of days per week on which the pits worked was the highest on record; and this greater regularity of employment has been the feature of all

industry. Add to this, the facts that overtime has been general, that the trade union restrictions have been suspended, that the number of women employed has greatly increased and is increasing,—and some idea will be gathered of the contribution of labour in bringing about and maintaining the industrial prosperity. It was natural and right therefore, that this prosperity would, to some extent at least, have been shared by the workers. According to the statistics compiled by the Board of Trade there was, during the year, an increase in wages averaging 3s. 6d. a week, and affecting 3,400,000 work people. According to the "Labour Gazette," however, up to the end of December, 1916, nearly six million work people received some advance, the amount varying, but, on an average, the weekly increase to these workpeople being about 6s. per head, and, in some of the industries directly connected with the supply of war materials, ranging from 10s. to 12s. per week.

Notes of the Day.

The "Chronicle" Libel Case.

We desire to thank a large number of correspondents,—some of them anonymous,—who have sent us letters or telegrams of congratulation on the result of the appeal in the libel case against "The Bombay Chronicle" which was decided last week. We would also express our appreciation of the comments that have appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries. We do not desire to comment on the case at present as we understand that it is open to the plaintiff to carry the matter to a bench of three judges.

British Revenue Returns.

The British revenue returns afford a striking testimony both to the patriotism and the resources of the British taxpayer. According to Reuters, the excess gives a prospect that the revenue for 1917-18 on the existing basis, will be not less than 600 millions. The financial papers point out that "last year's increase is more than sufficient to cover the interest and the sinking fund on a thousand millions war loan." Indirect taxation, it is stated, contributed 22.1 per cent.

The Failure of Piracy.

If the figures given by the naval expert of the "Daily Telegraph," according to Reuters, are correct they should go far to prove the practical failure of Submarine piracy on which the Germans had built such high hopes. That is not the same thing as saying that the enemy submarines have not been, or cannot be, a source of considerable annoyance and loss to the Allied shipping. But if the idea was to institute a blockade of the British Isles with the consequent stoppage of trade and domestic shortage in essentials, the Germans could not have failed more ignominiously. No less than 40,000 ships of all nationalities, we are told, have visited British ports during the period covered by this farcical "starvation blockade" proclaimed by Germany. On the other hand, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent shrewdly suspects that the number of "blockading" submarines that have never returned is not to be despised. If only Admiral Capelle would publish the figures!

The Late John Dawson Mayne.

Reuters announced the other day the death of John Dawson Mayne, the author of the commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, later published as "The Criminal Law of India." Apart from that standard work, this able jurist and lawyer was not less well-known for his authoritative book on Hindu Law and Usage. Mr. Eardley Norton writes as follows about him in his Reminiscences which have been appearing in the "Looker-On":—

"After George Norton came Sydney Smith as Advocate-General and after him my father. For a time John Dawson Mayne, the author of 'Hindu Law and Usage' and 'Commentaries on the Penal Code,' acted in that office. But he crossed swords with his employers who refused to confirm him. Nevertheless he applied to the High Court for a mandamus to compel the Government to issue their writ to him to continue to attend the Legislative Council and he argued the point himself. But he failed, and leaving India, embarked upon that career in the Privy Council which practically made him for many years, the leader as a stiff gownsmen of the practitioners before that ultimate Court of Appeal. He twice stood for Parliament and twice failed. He twice asked for silk which was twice refused. He lived to turn the laugh upon his detractors. Few able counsel have ever practised before any Bar."

"The Man in the Moon."

In the course of his speech welcoming Lord Ronaldshay in the Bengal Legislative Council last week, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque said:

We are in theory the chosen representatives of the people but in shaping the policy of the Administration our voice in the coun-

sels of Government is of hardly more weight and value than that of the man in the moon. To this the new Governor of Bengal replied:

I believe that the Council in Bengal is in many respects if not in all respects, the most advanced council in British India. You have at this council an actual majority, I believe, of non-official Indian Members and when one of the speakers said that he sometimes feared that influence which they were able to bring to bear upon the Government was a little more than that exercised by the man in the moon. I think he was very much underrating his own ability and the ability of his colleagues and the power which they are able to bring to bear upon Government opinion and Government action.

Imperial Preference Redivivus.

There seems to be a tendency in some quarters to accept the surprising recommendations of Lord Balfour's Committee on Imperial Preference, on which we commented yesterday, as the last word on the subject of the Empire trade policy of the immediate future. But if the Free Traders on the Committee have "voted" it should be remembered that there is a large body of opinion in the country which continues to regard with suspicion any suggestion of making the United Kingdom a tariff-ridden country. The Liberal view is well summarised by the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." He is of belief that the Liberal leaders in the House and the Liberal party in the country generally will oppose the proposal of a general tariff for the purposes of Imperial Preference. "They agree with the objects of the proposal which are to bring the Empire closer together in Imperial policy, to share the burden of Imperial policy among all parts of the Empire, and to make the Empire self-supporting in all necessary materials—that is, in raw materials and 'Key industries.'" At the same time the Liberal view is that "tariffs are the worst way of achieving these objects, and may actually be an obstruction of them. Probably as soon as an attempt is made to draw up a tariff in detail the difficulties will be seen to amount to impracticability, and the end sought after will have to be attained in a different way."

Free Traders on the Move.

The Free-traders met on 27th February last in their Parliamentary Committee. The meeting was a crowded one, about eighty members of both Houses of Parliament having been present. Lord Beauchamp presided and among those present were Lords Bryce and Sheffield, Sir John Simon and Sir Thomas Whittaker. Messrs. McKenna and Runciman set the ball of discussion rolling. They are convinced Free-traders. Both deprecated any forcing of the pace in the House or elsewhere. It was most inopportune to do so at this juncture. Sir Frederick Smith expressed a similar view in his special memorandum. Mr. Runciman, while referring to the recommendations of the Balfour Committee reminded his hearers that they were hedged in by many reservations and qualifications. For instance, the Committee has said that "it will be necessary to examine closely the effect of imposing duties upon any articles which are used for manufacturing purposes in this country, especially in connexion with our export trades and the shipping and the ship-building industries. Measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labour." Sir John Simon was of opinion that there should be no forcing of the issue but at the same time Free-traders should be well-prepared for the issue whenever it arises. Sir Thomas Whittaker thought that Free-traders should work out a scheme of Imperial union and security for food production on Free-trade lines without the help or hindrance of tariffs. Thus for the time it seems there is a consensus of opinion not to force the issue but to be prepared for meeting it when the time comes.

A Duty to the Dead.

At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Captain Ajab Khan asked if there were any facilities or concessions for educating the children of Indian soldiers in general and particularly the children of those who had fallen in the present war. Sir Sankaran Nair replied that special facilities exist for the education of the children of soldiers resident in regimental lines, but these would not apply to the children of those who have fallen in the war. He added, however, that Local Governments were being consulted on the matter. The Government reply, regarding the latter part of the question, suggests a serious failure to realise a grave responsibility. Captain Ajab has done a great service in calling attention to this defect. If there are any class of children in India who stand in greater need of the help that education affords than others, they are those whose fathers have shed their blood in the cause of humanity. We trust that it will not be long before Government take the necessary steps in the matter.

ADVANCE ON ST.
QUENTIN.FOUR MORE VILLAGES
CAPTURED.SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AND
AIR FIGHTING.

CAPTURES IN MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., April 2.

A British communiqué says during March we took 1,239 German prisoners including 16 officers, three field guns, 25 trenchmortars and 69 machineguns.

From January to March we took 4,600 prisoners.

We occupied this morning Cavy, four miles westward of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting in which we inflicted heavy casualties. We occupied this afternoon the Savy Wood, one mile north-eastward of the village.

We captured Vendelles on Saturday night and Ephey and Peziere this morning.

We progressed north-westward of Croiselles.

We raided during the night northward of Roolincourt, north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast and south-westward of Givenchy, inflicting many casualties.

There was considerable air fighting on Saturday. We destroyed two German machines and drove down three others. One British machine is missing.

BRITISH APPROACH OF ST.
QUENTIN.

ENEMY'S LOOT OF TOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

The British are now within sight of the spires of St. Quentin where the Germans after months of luxury and licence have begun to loot museums, picture galleries, etc. Part of the town has already been ruined by fires and explosions.

WEAKER ENEMY OPPOSITION

TWO MORE POSTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon says we are still advancing. The enemy opposition has been weaker along the southern part of our new front, consequently we have made the biggest advance in this sector, while from Beaumetz to Arras every gain has been the result of hard fighting.

We have seized a hill which brings us within four miles of the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road, while further south our

KOVER

In a triangle of greater resistance between Croiselles, Vancourt and Quant, two more posts were captured after a fierce struggle. In bombing the post protecting these positions every German was killed and a company of infantry captured every man in a regular nest of outposts two miles from Croiselles. Counter-attacks were severely punished by the fire of a field battery, the presence of which was presumably unsuspected by the Germans.

STRONG DEFENCE OF ST.
QUENTIN.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BRITISH GUNNERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged from the fact that it is defended by ten separate belts of wire well protected from the rear. The enemy is using a new fieldgun outranging its predecessors by 2,000 yards. He is also employing lightnings drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of effectiveness of our gunners. One German graveyard contains 2,000 graves.

FRESH ENGLISH GAINS.

MORE LINES CARRIED FORWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 2.

A wireless German official message says the English carried forward their lines two or three kilometres between the Peronne-Gozescourt road and the Omignon brook but lost heavily.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR ARMY
SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

A new Department of the War Office has been created to take over the functions of various departments relating to the commercial side of the business of supplying the army, except regarding munitions.

VIGOROUS BRITISH PUSH.
WITHIN SIGHT OF ST. QUENTIN.
FRESH GAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA.FIGHTING ON SOMME
AND OISE.FRENCH CAPTURE OF
TRENCHES.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

A French communiqué says on the Somme and the Oise there was intermittent cannonading between the Ailette and the Laon road. We captured several systems of trenches and strong points east of Neuville-sur-Margival. The enemy, after a vigorous defence, was driven back to the outskirts of Vauxillon and Tauxaux, suffering heavily. One hundred and eight prisoners were taken, and four machine-guns.

Artillery on both sides was very active west of Maisons de Champagne.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF THE
AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 2.

A French communiqué records artillery duel of considerable violence on the Somme and the Oise and sensible progress during the night north and south of the Ailette, particularly north-east of Margival.

SOMME !

ROUSES SENTIMENTS IN GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

The German correspondents wax sentimental on the subject of the great German graveyard left behind on the Somme where every German village has sacrificed its manhood. German children, they say, whisper the word, Somme. No river runs so red with blood and none is so flooded with tears.

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SHATT-EL-ADHAIM
OCCUPIED.

FAILURE OF ENEMY MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says an attempted converging movement by the enemy from Shatt-el-Adhaim and Deliabbas, on our Delta detachment failed. The enemy's movement from Deliabbas was contained and his troops are now in full retreat. We attacked Shatt-el-Adhaim in force on Thursday and after severe fighting occupied the whole position. Several enemy counter-attacks failed, the enemy leaving 124 unwounded and many wounded in our hands. The enemy again retired to the right bank of the Shatt-el-Adhaim.

INEFFECTIVE SUBMARINE
PIRACY.40,000 SHIPS VISIT BRITISH PORTS
DURING BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

The "Daily Telegraph's" naval expert points out that while submarine piracy was designed to stop all British trade immediately sticking at no inhumanity to effect its aim, the British ports during the "blockade" have been visited by 40,000 ships of all nationalities excluding the fishing vessels and small traders. He challenges Admiral Capelle to say how many submarines costing 250,000 sterling each have not returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE
BELGIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

A Belgian communiqué says there is continuous artillery on the whole front, especially in the region of Dixmude.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL
SYSTEM.CONSERVATIVES' OPPOSITION
TO REFORM.LIBERALS' SUPPORT OF
CHANGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

The Political situation in Germany is most interesting. Prussian ultra-Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail to stem the growing movement in favour of reform in the Prussian electoral system which is the most antiquated in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere.

The Liberal newspapers urge a change since Prussia cannot remain the only feudal regime in the midst of a totally changed world.

PROBLEM OF WAR BABIES IN
GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

War Babies are becoming a serious problem in Germany. The State already supports 360,000.

AUSTRO-GERMAN UNANIMITY

ON ALL FOURS ON QUESTIONS OF
CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, April 2.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 2.

Telegrams from Vienna emphasise that the Austrian Foreign Minister's statement on the 31st March was on all fours with Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag and that both were intended to show a complete unanimity of the Central Powers.

to be established that the constitution of a more independent press has been joined in the peace chorus, declaring that Austria and Germany are ready to enter any practical way leading to an honourable peace.

ONE OF MOEWE'S RAIDERS.

THE OTAKI'S BRAVE RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 1.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

The Commander of the Moeve, in an interview in Berlin, stated that he converted one of the captured vessels into an auxiliary cruiser and renamed her Geyer. She sank a number of vessels but eventually had to be sunk herself owing to useless engines.

He furnished further particulars of the Otaki's brave resistance. The fight lasted twenty minutes and the Otaki was hit by twenty-five shells. Both the vessels caught light. The Moeve developed a troublesome leak and the fire was so serious that most of the crew received burns, from which an under-officer and six men succumbed. Many on board the Otaki were badly wounded before she discontinued the fight.

INDIAN COFFEE CROP.

ALLOWANCE FOR IMPORT INTO
UNITED KINGDOM URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

In the Commons Sir John Rees emphasised the seriousness to India of the prohibition of the import of coffee into the United Kingdom and urged the Imperial Government to allow the import of Indian coffee crop by license.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was communicating with the Board of Trade on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Yate Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Government was considering the recommendations of the Committee regarding the granting of the same rate of exchange for rupees into kranas to troops in Persia as to the Indo-European Telegraph officers in Persia. A decision would be reached as soon as possible.

BRITISH REVENUE
RETURNS.600 MILLIONS FORECASTED
FOR 1917-18.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

The financial papers regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony to the capacity and patriotism of the British taxpayer. The excess gives a prospect that the revenue for 1917-18 on the existing basis, will be not less than 600 millions. It is pointed out that last year's increase is more than sufficient to cover the interest and the sinking fund on a thousand millions warloan. Indirect taxation contributed 22.1 per cent.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY ATTACK IN GORIZIA DRIVEN
BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 2.

An Italian official communiqué says: We drove back an attack northward of Sancerina in the Gorizia area.

PREMIER BRATIANO'S
MOTHER.

GERMANS HOLD HER AS HOSTAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, April 2.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

It transpires that the Germans have arrested in Bukharest, the septuagenarian mother of Premier Bratiano and are holding her as a hostage upon to race over time a more stupendous task. Great Britain

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES IN
INDIA.RESOLUTIONS AT BARODA PUBLIC
MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, April 1.

A public meeting convened by the Baroda Chamber of Commerce and presided over by Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Kantawala passed several important resolutions concerning the Indian railways.

The first resolution was in favour of putting the railways at present managed by companies under State management as the agreements expire, and giving wider powers to the Railway Board to all the railways came under State management, and introducing Indian representation in the Railway Board. The second was against the practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the third resolution dealt with the rates of goods traffic which at present are favourable to foreign trade and foreign manufacture. The fourth resolution was for the abolition of the owner's risk form of railway receipt. The fifth and last resolution was devoted to the formation of a Railway Reform Association in Baroda and a strong managing committee was appointed.

The president was authorised to communicate the resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy and the Railway Board.

NO SUBSIDISED PAPERS IN MADRAS.

ONLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this forenoon His Excellency the Governor presiding. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur R. Ramchandra Row and Khan Bahadur Azizuddin Sahib took their seats as nominated members.

In answer to a question the Hon. Mr. Gilman said for public purposes Government obtained for official use in various departments a number of monthly, weekly, and daily publications which varied from time to time according to public requirements. No papers were being subsidised. Government were unable to give any further information on the subject.

WILSON'S MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS.CITY ON TIPTOE IN EX-
PECTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

The city is on tiptoe in expectation of President Wilson's message to the Congress on Tuesday. Messages from patriotic societies are pouring in at White House supporting President Wilson and special trains are bringing to Washington war delegations.

The pacifists are equally busy and are advertising wholesale in favour of arbitration.

DANISH WEST INDIES PUR-
CHASED BY U. S.

TO BE KNOWN AS VIRGINIA ISLANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 2.

Mr. Lansing has handed to the Danish Minister in the United States a treasury warrant for five millions sterling, payment for Danish West Indies, which will henceforth be known as the Virginia Islands.

Admiral Pollock, commanding the warship Hancock has been ordered to receive the islands in name of the United States.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., April 3.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report to-day, says:—The market has been generally quiet. The fall in price has been due to the absence of competition with the demand for Indian coinage. The fact that quite moderate inquiry which had to be filled caused rise of 7/16 of penny yesterday proves the uncertainty of the market and the smallness of supplies. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected but the undertone remains good.

More than that of the gold in the moon, this the new Governor of Bengal rep-

TRIPLE MURDER IN COORG.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FOURTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 2.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, has disposed of a case of triple murder and attempt to murder a fourth, in which, agreeing with the Sessions Judge of Mercara and the verdict of the assessors, his Honour found the accused guilty and sentenced him to be hanged.

The accused, who is a man from Coorg named Kalamma and aged 25, was staying with his widowed aunt and managing her property. A few days before the murder he was not on speaking terms with her as, it is stated, he thought that he fell under her suspicion that he removed a box containing valuables, which she had concealed under some paddy in a room. On the morning of 29th January he dealt severe blows to his aunt, her daughter, and the latter's infant daughter and killed them, and then attempted to murder the grandson of the widow.

Accused confessed his crime and before the Judicial Commissioner he appealed for mitigation of sentence. His Honour thought that the triple murder and attempt on the life of the boy constituted an unjustifiable and revolting crime that ever came judicially before him. He rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

(Continued from Column 6.)

also the President of Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates said, the most redoubtable enemies of Liberty are the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollerns.

RUSSIAN STAND.

THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 2.

A Russian wireless communiqué says we repulsed attacks in the Kiribaba, Jacobeni and Valeputna road regions.

Our aeroplanes by gunfire burnt all the airships in the Odobeschi region. Twenty-two of our aeroplanes bombed Brailov, causing dock fires.

ANOTHER PEACE
MOVE.PRETEXT OF RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION.INSPIRED BERLIN
TELEGRAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 1.
Recd. 3 p.m., April 2.

Germany's hope that the Russian revolution would result in peace is shown by an inspired Berlin telegram purporting to give the views of political circles.

Regarding the interview with the Austrian Foreign Minister, Czernin, the telegram says, Czernin's frank utterances were greeted with joy and will doubtless help to destroy the enemy rumours that the Central Powers are willing to assist in the restoration of the Russian reaction. It adds that it now lies with Russia to reply to the clear, unmistakable utterances of Bethmann-Hollweg and Czernin.

The latter's readiness to negotiate peace whenever the enemies abandon the unrealistic idea of crushing us agrees with the wishes of the German people. We can, with head erect, await the offer of the enemy who knows our intentions. Since December we have been stronger on all the fronts and we can endure until we secure an honourable peace worth our gigantic sacrifices.

GERMAN HOP OF SEPARATE
PEACE WITH RUSSIA.IMPENDING OFFENSIVE AGAINST
PETROGRAD DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 1.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 2.

The German Press with one inspired accord flatters new Russia and hints at the conclusion of a separate peace. It denies the rumours of impending German offensives against Petrograd and Bessarabia and says these are inspired by the British.

KAISER'S INTERFERENCE IN RUSSIAN
AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 1.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 2.

Nearly all the newspapers emphasise that Bethmann-Hollweg's references to Russia in the Reichstag were intended to entrap the Liberal opinion in Russia in favour of peace.

The "Novoye Vremya" recalls that the Kaiser was always interfering in the internal affairs of Russia and had officials and even ministers appointed.

The paper says:—"We want a peace which a new crowned German fool could not disturb. The best means to realise this is for Germany to take her destiny into her own hands."

GRANDDUKE NICHOLAS AS
GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.EX-TSAR'S ENTOURAGE REMOVED TO
PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 2.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., April 2.

The Government has ordered the removal to Petrograd of all persons detained with the ex-Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo.

Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, a member of her suite, and Grand Duke Boris have been arrested.

It is supposed that these steps have been taken in connection with the plot to proclaim Grand Duke Nicholas as the Tsar.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S
DETERMINATION.TO PROSECUTE WAR TO A
VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 2.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., April 2.

Receiving the pressmen, Premier Lvoff repeated the Government's determination unswervingly to fulfil the treaties and agreements with the Allies and prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion. Free Russians, he said, would not bow before the invader who was striving to humiliate them. Victory over the Kaiser would be victory over the strongest bulwark of reaction in the world.

MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS
IN FAVOUR OF REPUBLIC.KAISER AND HOLLWEG, REDOUT-
ABLE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 2.
Recd. 2-5 a.m., April 3.

Military demonstrations in favour of the Republic continue. The reserve cavalry regiment, with all its officers rode to the Duma, carrying the banner inscribed "First Cavalry Regiment of Republican Guard."

Addressing another demonstration outside the Duma, Deputy Skobelev, who is

(Continued in Column 5.)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. D. E. WACHA'S
SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha's speech on the Budget delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 23rd ultimo:

My Lord, though we are permitted on this occasion within the time-limit to speak on all subjects, in fact to roam wide from China to Peru, or from the Arctic to the Antarctic, I for one will not venture on or risk taking such a journey, even were I to be borne on the wings of the wind. The subject is so large that, if I were to dwell as several of my friends who have preceded me have done, on a variety of subjects—on political reform, on self-government, on economics, on currency, on railways and many other matters—I think, My Lord, that the time-limit of 20 minutes would have to be extended to 300 minutes. But where is the time? We are to finish to-day at 5 o'clock and here it is 10 minutes past 4. Therefore, My Lord, it is really futile on this occasion to avail ourselves of this opportunity to speak on any subject except finance, which is really the subject proper before the Council to-day. I will, My Lord, make one preliminary observation before I proceed to speak on the subject, and that is this. Several of my friends, and particularly my friend, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, have appealed to Your Lordship that the problem of self-government might be considered, and that at some very recent date you might make an announcement on the subject. When that is the question and when that is the appeal made to Your Lordship, I in my turn would like to make another appeal, not only to my friend, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, but to all assembled here, including officials. My appeal is this. Are we or are we not a self-governing body here? What is this Council, this Imperial Council, this Council of India, but a self-governing body? And if it is a self-governing body, are we not prepared to have what you call reforms at our own door? Reforms for the country are different, but reforms are necessary at our very door, in this very Council. What are those reforms? We all know, My Lord, that for the governance of our own little self-governing body, a kind of imperium in imperio, we have rules and regulations which I confess I have found, ever since I joined the Council, to be such as to handicap a free and healthy discussion of any kind of subject. That is the thing. Are we or are we not going to reform our rules so that we may have that healthier discussion which everybody yearns for but which nobody can get because of the limited time in which we are obliged to speak on a subject. Therefore, My Lord, I appeal to my friends and ask them whether they ought not now to take time by the forelock and see what rules and regulations might be amended.

MANUSCRIPT SPEECHES.

The foremost consideration of reform is this, that the time has come when we should really discontinue the form of speeches that are made. I refer to those manuscript speeches which are read to irksome lengths, and which take up the valuable time of the Council. That being so, I will say this, that looking backward to the time when this Council was young, say some twenty years ago, in the early days when the Council was expanded, what happened? There was a very keen critic of the Council and on-looker in the person of Mr. Arnold White. Having visited the Council on a particular day, he gave his impressions to the world at large. What did he say of the Council? This, that the Council was one of impressive silence—impressive silence in this sense: just as there was impressive silence among those grave Senators who sat in their senate hall on the Capitoline Hill when the gods thundered in Imperial Rome. That was the silence that the early Councils had. Others have said differently; but between that time and now much water has gone under the bridge. The pendulum has now swung from one extreme to the other. From impressive silence we have come to depressing manuscript eloquence, and I for one wish to see, My Lord, that this depressing manuscript eloquence might be discontinued for ever, buried in the limbo of oblivion. Let us turn over a new page, and go forward if our Council is really to be a useful Council for the purposes of healthy debate and discussion. What happens now, My Lord? Supposing there were another Arnold White looking on at this Council at this very hour, like a 'chiel among us taking notes,' what would he say? He would say—I see before me a Council of grown-up schoolboys who, at the beck and call of their great Guru and authority there, rise in their places and read the products of the midnight oil, consumed for the purpose of preparing those foolscap sheets of paper. We are grown-up schoolboys simply trying to read speeches prepared beforehand without rhyme or reason. I may perhaps offend some of my friends, but I feel very keenly on the subject, and I frankly confess that the time has come when we should reform our own Council. Begin at the beginning. Begin your self-government in this very Council and when you have reformed your Council here, you can reform the country at large.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Having said so much, My Lord, on this matter, I now turn to that part of the Financial Statement in regard to which the Hon. Members, those stalwart Members sitting opposite me, on the other side, have given us the other day their explanatory accounts covering a variety of subjects embraced in the Financial Statement. My old and valued friend, the Hon. Sir Claude Hill, who is at the head of Agriculture and other departments, gave us a very encouraging and very promising account of what his Department was doing for agriculture.

Now, My Lord, more than self-government, I consider that the question of the improvement of agriculture is the question of questions, because upon agriculture everything depends, and unless we go on improving our agricultural industry, nothing will be done. The economic conditions to which many of my friends have referred will continue to be the same. I was glad to hear the other day from the Hon. Sir Claude Hill that he is going to improve things in many respects; improve our forests in order to get more timber which may be commercially exploited; have more agricultural departments, and so on. All these are commendable and contributory means towards the improvement of agriculture generally which will eventually improve the desperate condition of the Indian peasants. The question of agriculture is the most important of all. I consider, My Lord, that where one grain of corn, or one ear of wheat grows to-day, or where there is one leaf of tobacco or cotton, there should grow to-morrow two grains, two blades, two leaves. Then, My Lord, the condition of the country will be changed. Then only, My Lord, will we be able to bear even greater economic burdens than we are at present undergoing.

CULTIVATION OF LONG STAPLE COTTON.

My friend, the Hon. Sir Claude Hill, referred to what the Government has been lately doing with reference to the stimulation of long staple cotton. This is a very welcome announcement though not a new announcement. For, My Lord, looking back on the history of cotton during the last 75 years you will find that the Government has been spasmodically trying to do its duty in that respect, namely, to grow long staple cotton which will go a great way to enable mill-owners and manufacturers to weave finer classes of goods which may compete successfully in healthy competition with Lancashire. But all those spasmodic efforts hitherto have failed. I consider, My Lord, that the time has now come when the Hon. Sir Claude Hill should earnestly take up this question of the cultivation of long staple cotton in the country. I am sure, My Lord, he will earn the gratitude not only of mill-owners but of the country generally.

Then as to other questions of agriculture, it should be remembered that our agricultural products are the wealth of the country; they are the fundamental wealth of the country. After of course keeping to ourselves all the articles and agricultural products which we may want for our domestic consumption, all the surplus exports that go out of the country are a source of the greatest wealth, and the greater the surplus exports of this kind the greater will be the wealth of the country, the greater wealth being not only of the State but of the people. After all, My Lord, it is finance that governs the country. As John Bright once said 'Tell me what are the finances of a country and I will tell you the condition of its people, the condition of its State.' A good Government must have good finance, and if you are to go on progressing you must have good finance, increasing finance. Then, My Lord, the agricultural industry, is the first industry to which we must give our attention, and I am glad, My Lord, that my friend the Hon. Sir Claude Hill referred to it.

SANITARY PROBLEMS.

Turning now to another subject, my old Madras friend, who has been a worker with me in the Indian National Congress, and who is now in charge of the Education Department, told us that the prospects of teachers have been improved. He also spoke on the question of sanitation. On the question of sanitation, there seems to be a bifurcation. A part of sanitation is under my friend the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, and another part, which is called Medical, is under the charge of Surgeon-General Sir Pardee Lukis. I was very glad to hear from the Hon. Sir Pardee Lukis the other day that he has as a trial instituted some establishments at Lucknow where granaries are improved with the purpose of giving better sanitation and destroying the rats, which with the fleas carry plague, which is such a great pest to the whole of India and which has already swept away something like twenty millions in the last twenty years. As to sanitation, I would appeal to my Hon. friend Sir Sankaran Nair for one thing. Sanitation in India is in a very rudimentary stage. We have only been giving attention to it for the last fifteen or twenty years, and it is still very rudimentary. Villages like town sanitation, is not very satisfactory. Therefore, My Lord, whatever is done in the future, I really hope that whenever the finances permit and whenever the Finance Minister does not sit on the Education and Sanitation Department, but literally provides the money that the Education Minister wants—I really hope that greater progress will be made in sanitation. For this reason—apart from education—the greater the sanitation, the greater will be the vitality. Your standard of vitality will be increased. Look at the enormous death-rate which we have had here for years together. I know as a matter of fact that for some years past the death-rate has been reduced, but still it is very high, something like 30 to 32 per thousand. Our birth-rate is on the whole very fair; but if we give an increased standard of vitality by a variety of sanitary and other measures, particularly for the working-classes who live in insanitary areas and have within their small wages to do many things which they are unable to do, then there would be some progress. Vital statistics are also important to the State. The larger the number of people living, the larger the number of people who are employed in industries, the larger the wages they can earn, the greater the well-being of the whole country.

TRADE RECOVERY.

Then, coming to my friend, Sir George Barnes, who also said something about post offices and trade, he said that the trade was very satisfactory. I also endorse his opinion that the trade in India has been satisfactory. But why? Look at the two-

BOMBAY'S GREAT
LEAD IN WAR LOAN.MORE THAN A CRORE AHEAD OF
BENGAL.TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION NOW
NEARLY EIGHT CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
BOMBAY	3,72,99,800*
Bengal	2,58,36,900
Madras	20,48,600
United Provinces	25,57,500
Punjab	60,96,300
Burma	28,01,100
Bihar and Orissa	4,47,200
Central Provinces	11,04,800
Assam	1,07,500
Minor Administrations	8,82,500
Total Rs.	7,91,82,200

* Exclusive of Rs. 3,19,250 subscribed through the Post Office up to 28th March.

and-a-half years of this terrible war; look at the immense sacrifices England is making to keep the trade routes safe notwithstanding all the terrible submarining that has been going on everywhere. Why? Because there at the very door of the enemy, the gallant British navy the invincible British navy I should call it, is keeping watch and ward safeguarding all the trade routes like the Wardens of the Marches. That is the reason why our trade has flourished, and that is the reason why India has been very little disturbed as far as trade is concerned. No doubt our imports have decreased, but our exports have increased, and that is another point to which I would draw the attention of Members, because it will be seen that during the last two-and-a-half years the balance of trade is in our favour to a very large extent. We are complaining of the burden put upon us; we forget the other side, and I think those who are intellectually honest and politically honest should not forget that part of it, that the balance of exports is in our favour and that balance is a cause of wealth to the country. It is from that wealth that we are going partly to offer the hundred millions. This is considered a burden and a sacrifice. A burden and sacrifice it is for every patriotic country of course when it has to defend itself. Are we not to undergo any sacrifices at all? Of course we are told that India is poor. But what does the poor man do when his wife or children fall sick? He may not have a pie in his pocket, yet what does he do? He goes and borrows. What are we doing? We are borrowing, but we understand the depth of the sacrifice we are making for the future protection of the world and for the future protection of British India, and for that purpose I consider that any sacrifices will not be too great, and I think those are mistaken who talk of this sacrifice as a burden which poor India cannot bear. Poor India has been doing her duty manfully, generously, courageously and liberally. If we can do what all the rest of the Colonies and other people are doing, and if we can save an integral part of the British Empire, then any sacrifice that we may have to make even in the future—and I think we shall have to if the war goes on—should be cheerfully borne by us, and there should be no more criticism on the subject.

GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE.

Another little point to which Sir George Barnes referred to was in connection with the postal service. That service has been doing very well. I have been a student of all sorts of statistics, postal and telegraphic, and I may say that if any service in the whole of India has given rupees for rupees to the tax-payer it is the post office. I have always had the greatest admiration for the post office; I have even greater admiration for the post office now that it is increasing its utility, and I say, therefore, that the post office service is really one of the most useful services where we get rupees for rupees. I cannot say that about the class that one would call tax-eaters. When I come to the tax-eaters, I must say that the spending departments are spending too much even in this time when we want economy, and I would particularly refer to my friend, Sir Reginald Craddock, here who is in charge of the Home Department. I must say that the Civil Service charges are increasing day by day; they are increasing at even greater ratio than the growth of revenue. The principle of taxation, the revenue which we in the first instance take from our land—even, and the taxation that has been put on the railways—I will speak on the railways a little later on.

His Excellency the President:—I am afraid not, Mr. Wacha; not to-day.

CALCUTTA BESTIRRING
ITSELF.

SUGGESTED PEOPLE'S FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The loss of its premier position in the matter of War Loan subscription has awakened Calcutta and efforts are being made to regain the lost position. It has been suggested to hold a great war loan demonstration in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, which would take the form of a people's fair lasting for several days. The Square and the public buildings surrounding it would be illuminated with platforms at each corner for explaining the advantages of the war loan.

There would be lottery prizes, which will be a number of war bonds and cash certificates. The attraction of the fair would be a café chantant and other entertainments and side shows. The proceeds of fair would be devoted to the purchase of war loan bonds and certificates for the benefit of wounded soldiers and sepoys, Red Cross and other institutions connected with the war.

BHAVNAGAR MAHARANEES
CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 1.

In addition to the manifold liberal help rendered by her Highness the Maharanees Sahib she has purchased War Loan to the extent of over half a lakh of rupees from funds under her control belonging to various charities and to members of the family.

MEETING AT JATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

JATH, April 2.

A large and representative meeting of all classes was held on Sunday at Jath under the presidency of the Chief to popularize the war loan. The Chief exhorted them to do their best by generously subscribing to the loan. Various other speakers strongly supported the appeal. A strong committee was formed to collect subscriptions. A decent sum was subscribed on the spot.

MEETING IN GIRGAUM WARD.

Under the auspices of the War Loan Committee, Girgaum Ward, a meeting of the residents of that locality was held last night in the hall of the Vanita Vishram, on Sandhurst Road, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. The object of the meeting was to explain the different sorts of war loans the advantages of each, and the mode of subscribing to the same, and this was done both by the Chairman, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, and many other speakers. Many of the speeches were made in the vernacular, to suit the audience.

afraid your time is up already.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha:—I admit, My Lord, that my mind is full of all these things, and therefore I cannot speak more; but as I said I will once more congratulate my friend, Sir William Meyer, on the very able way in which he has of course discharged his duties as Finance Minister. No Finance Minister, I will say, for the last sixty years since the Budget system was introduced, has had to deal with such a difficult question at such difficult times as Sir William Meyer; and it is to his credit that he has so courageously and successfully performed his duties. With these words I sit down.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

SOME BARE FACTS AND FIGURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been consulted by a number of my friends and clients as to whether the terms offered by the War Loan are attractive from a business point of view or from the view of an Investor. I have emphasised upon the fact of these securities being a very remunerative investment alike to a business man or investor besides being so far the premier gilt-edged securities offering many conspicuous advantages. It is already well-known by this time to every investor in India that whatever he contributes to the War Loan goes to help to win the war and to secure the interests of India while yielding an excellent rate of interest secured by the Revenue of India. So far therefore as to the security or other attractive features there seems no doubt. But the question that is generally asked is which of the three forms of investment is better. It is generally believed that the 5½ per cent. War Bonds are the most attractive of the lot the reasons being that such an excellent rate as 5½ per cent. Free of Income Tax is secured and the Principal is redeemable in three or five years. I say that the 5 per cent. War Loans are equally attractive to an Investor as the yield of interest in the case of the War Loan works out at near 6½ per cent. a rate highly excellent for a premier gilt-edged security in India. Besides the Loan being long-dated (repayable in 1929 or not later than 1947) the Investor is absolutely certain of getting such high rate of interest throughout the period of 12 years at the least. No wonder therefore that after these bare facts and figures are before the public a very large subscription will be pouring in and to swell the slow and graduated rise in the figures we see reported day after day. I shall proceed to explain how the War Loan yields 6½ per cent. nearly.

Suppose an Investor applies for Rs. 1,000 nominal value of the 5 per cent. War Loan. He buys these at 5 per cent. Discount for he pays Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the Loan so that it costs him Rs. 950. This purchase carries with it the right to convert Rs. 1,500 of either the 3 per cent, 3½ per cent, or 4 per cent. Government Paper which he may now hold at Rs. 65, Rs. 75 and Rs. 92 per cent, respectively. Now if we look at the market quotations of Government Paper they are as under:

3 per cent. Paper at Rs. 55.

3½ per cent. at Rs. 67.

4 per cent. at Rs. 80.

Supposing an Investor in the War Loan does not hold Government Paper. He has two alternatives.

(1) To sell the right of conversion in the market for which quotations may vary from 2 to 4 per cent.

(2) To purchase either the 3 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent. paper of an amount equal to one and a half times the value of War Loan, in this case say Rs. 1,500. The cost of 5 per cent. War Loan to the Investor will therefore be as under:—

Rs. 1,000 War Loan at Rs. 95

per cent. 950

Rs. 1,500 of 3½ per cent. Paper at

67 per cent. 1,005

Cash Payable Rs. 60 less one anna

anna per rupee (conversion right being only for Rs. 1,140

i.e. 15x76) 56-4-0

Cost of 5 per cent. War Loan of

2,011-4-0 Rs. 2,200 equal to

Rs. 91-6-9 per cent.

4 per cent. Conversion.

Rs. 1,000 War Loan at Rs. 95

per cent. 950

Rs. 1,500 of 4 per cent. Paper at

Rs. 80 1,200

Cash payable Rs. 20 less one anna

per rupee (conversion right

amounting to only Rs. 1,380

i.e. 15x92) 18-12-0

Cost of Rs. 2,400 Loan of 5 per

cent. Rs. 2,168-12-0 equal

to Rs. 90-5-10 per cent.

3 per cent. Conversion.

Rs. 1,000 War Loan at 95 per

cent. 950

Rs. 1,500 of 3 per cent. Paper at

55 per cent. 825

Cash payable Rs. 25 less one anna

per rupee. 1,200

per rupee (conversion right

amounting to only Rs. 975

i.e. 15x65) 23-7-0

Cost of Rs. 2,000 War Loan

equal to Rs. 89-14-9 per cent.

Taking the cost roughly say at Rs. 90

for Rs. 100 of the War Loan and the yield

Rs. 5 the rate of interest works out to 5½

per cent. per annum. But it

has to be remembered that

this loan is repayable after 12 years

i.e. in 1929 at par so that apart from the

interest of 5½ per cent, which this Invest-

ment yields the Investor has a further ad-

vantage of another accretion to his income

by Rs. 10 the loan being repayable at par

in 1929 which works out to another 82

per cent. per annum spread over the 12

years (calculating compound interest). So

that on the whole this Investment yields a

better return than the War Bonds viz. 5½

per cent. plus 82 per cent. or 61 per cent.

roughly.—Yours, etc.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.

113, Esplanade Road,

Bombay, 2nd 1917.

The Cawnpore Rifles Corps of the Indian

Defence Force began their preliminary

training instructions on the morning of

the 1st instants when over 270 members

were on parade. In spite of the fact that

some of the biggest factories in Cawnpore

are engaged exclusively on war contracts

it is expected that Cawnpore will contri-

bute a fairly large number to the Indian

Defence Force.

GERMANY'S NEW CHILD

CRIMINALS.

HORRIBLE FIGURES.

A glaring picture of Hun criminality is given in a German war book called "Der Krieg und die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen" ("The War and Crime among the Young"), by Dr. Albert Hellwig, police-court judge. The author, says Dr. Thomas F. A. Smith, Ph. D., in the "Daily Mail," sent the last sheets of his work to press on June 27, 1916, so that his disclosures of the terrific increase of crime among German children between the ages of 12 and 18 cover nearly two years of war.

To get his materials the author scoured German newspapers, obtained numerous reports from institutions and societies which care for the young, and finally he wrote direct to the police authorities in several hundred German towns. All the material thus obtained, together with his own comment and conclusions, go to fill the 282 pages of this book.

A few details from these reports will suffice. In Berlin in 1915 there were twice as many crimes among the young as in 1914. Munich reported that in the first three months of 1915 the number of young criminals equalled the total for 1914. From Stuttgart came the news that crime had very considerably increased, especially among those of school age. Frankfurt rejoiced in a decrease of 55 per cent. of minor offences but an increase of 40 per cent. in serious crimes.

The German author is amazed at a long list of such reports, especially as hundreds of thousands of youths aged from 16 to 18 were not at home but in the German Army as volunteers. (There were 2,000,000 men over 45 years of age and youths under 19 who volunteered in August 1914, although they were not liable to service.)

His conclusion is: "From all these figures it is evident that crime among the young diminished in some places during the first months of the war. But afterwards the increase was all the greater—at least in the larger towns, and as regards crime tried before a judge and jury."

CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

In order to strengthen his own verdict Dr. Hellwig gives a lecture which, Professors von Liszt (Berlin University) held last year. The professor said: "In regard to the young between 12 and 18 years of age, the statistics which have been kept since 1882 show that crime among them has constantly increased. In that year alone the number of young people sentenced for offences and crimes was 30,719 in Prussia alone. By 1912 the number had risen to 54,949, a number which continually increased till the war broke out. Further, it must be remarked that minor offences are not included in these figures, otherwise we should have to multiply the numbers by three. From 15 to 17 per cent. of the above had previous convictions."

A servant girl aged 15 was tried by court-martial at Greifswald and was sentenced to three years for setting fire to a granary. Two Potsdam youths who waylaid a beer-wagon and battered the driver senseless with his own beer-bottles obtained 211 lgs. in loot. In Munich on May 1, 1915, a 9-year-old boy killed his sister, aged 1 year, by cutting her throat. At Oels (Silesia) a boy of 17 heard in December 1915 that a neighbour (her husband serving in the Army) had sold her horse and had the money at home. He went there, but the woman was out. After stealing the money he fetched an axe and murdered three children who had witnessed the theft. His arrest followed, but during the whole trial he showed not the slightest regret for the crime. His sentence was the highest possible—15 years' penal servitude.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

In Berlin, during the same month, Helene P— killed her sister with a kitchen knife in order to steal her savings. At Hamburg, July 14, 1915, two girls, aged respectively 17 and 15, entered the dwelling of a woman in the Elsbasserstrasse, murdered the woman, and stole what they could find. And so on through scores of page of nauseum! In order, however, to grasp the significance of crime increase in Germany it is necessary to give a few official figures for youths under 18 years of age in 1912. There were:—

107 convictions for murder and manslaughter.

8,967 convictions for malicious wounding.

952 convictions for violation.

2,835 convictions for damage to property.

148 convictions for arson.

The average number of young persons sentenced to imprisonment for each year

1907-1912 was 27,048.

Both in 1912 and 1914 the German Government's official publications, "Vierteljahrshefte," Vols. 247 and 267, stated that crimes of violence among the male population had seriously increased. Forty years ago Heinrich von Treitschke wrote: "Blood-thirst is spreading like an epidemic among Germany's working classes, and the same is true with regard to crimes of shame (violations and such like)." "Die Politik," Vol. II., p. 425.

STRANGE SUCCESSION SUIT.

HON. NAWAB ALI CHOWDHURY AS WITNESS.

AMAZING LETTERS.

ADVICE TO A SON.

At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Greaves resumed the hearing of the case of Syed Habibur Rahman Chowdhury vs. Syed Altaf Ali Chowdhury. The Courtroom was crowded when the Hon. Nawab Nawab Ali Chowdhury was put into the box as a witness called on behalf of the plaintiff. Messrs. Norton, Zorab, N. N. Sircar, Hyam, Dr. Suhrawardy and S. N. Ghose and Zakir Ali, instructed by Mr. Jones, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General with Messrs. Langford James, Ashraf Ali and Latifur Rahman instructed by Mr. M. M. Chatterjee represented the first defendant, Messrs. S. R. Das, C. R. Das and B. C. Ghose, instructed by Messrs. R. M. Chatterjee, were for the other defendants.

The Hon. Nawab Nawab Syed Ali Chowdhury was called and examined by Mr. Norton. He said he preferred to give his evidence in the vernacular.

Mr. Norton: Do you understand English?—Yes, I do.

And you address the Imperial Legislative Council in English, don't you?

Mr. Justice Greaves: If he prefers to give his evidence in the vernacular, let him.

Mr. Norton: It is a curious position for an honourable Member of the Legislative assembly to take up. However, let it be as your lordship pleases.

HON. NAWAB ALI CHOWDHURY EXAMINED.

Witness said he was 53 years of age. He knew the late Nawab Syed Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury, whose daughter Altafunnessa he married. One of the three sons of the Nawab's brother was witness's son-in-law. His name was Mahomed Hossain who was one of the defendants. The first defendant was witness's son. The plaintiff's brother died during the lifetime of the Nawab. He said that by her death in the lifetime of her husband the plaintiff lost all right of inheritance in his father's property and Altaf Ali would not inherit any portion of Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury's property in consequence of that fact. He knew plaintiff's sister Sakina, daughter of Nawab Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury and sister of the present plaintiff. Her mother was Muslee Cohen. When he married her the girl was ten or eleven years of age. He was himself about forty. He had four wives. At the time when he married Sakina he had another older wife, Syeda Akhter Khatun. He had no issue by her. By Sakina he had two children, a daughter Hamida about nine years of age and a son Hassan Ali who was about six. He was asked about another wife of his who he said was the daughter of a *Savang*. According to Mahomed Law, a lady was divorced by pronouncing *talak* about three times. No further ceremony was needed for a perfectly legal divorce.

Mr. Justice Greaves: I don't think he is in a position to speak to that.

Mr. Norton: This is the custom of his own religion. I will give your lordship authorities later on.

Witness said that it was correct that by pronouncing *talak* three times a man could divorce his wife but in order to make it and prove the fact he got it registered by the marriage registrar. This was in regard to his wife who was the daughter of a *Savang* and whom he divorced two years after marriage.

When he married Sakina, he knew that the Nawab Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury was her father and Moselle was her mother. He did not make any enquiries as to her legitimacy because there was no necessity. What he meant by that was that he knew

that the Nawab had not been married to the mother of Sakina. He knew Moselle Cohen. From hearsay and from what he himself knew and saw, while living with the family of the Nawab, he knew that this lady Moselle Cohen was the kept mistress of the Nawab. At the time when he married Sakina he had a single wife living. And you had a son and daughter by Altafunnessa who were alive?—Yes.

LETTER TO HIS SON.

Will you explain to the Court why at the time when you were a mature man of at least forty you married under these circumstances a girl of ten or twelve years, when you had a wife living and you had legitimate children living?—Because I loved the girl. She was a very fair girl and I liked to get her as my wife.

Then it was pure physical attraction and nothing else?—Yes.

You knew that she was illegitimate and you married her with your eyes open?—Yes.

And was the fact of her illegitimacy known to all the members of the family?—Yes, it was generally known.

I wish to remind you Nawab that you have already said that by the death of Altafunnessa, your son Altaf Ali had lost his heirship to the late Nawab's property. Now will you answer yes or no. Did you not marry Sakina in order to get back for Altaf Ali your son some portion of the estate lost to him by Altafunnessa's death?—No.

Have you ever said so in writing?

Advocate-General: Is my friend cross-examining?

Mr. Norton: I will put a document to him and then I will ask for leave to be allowed to cross-examine him.

In answer to some further questions witness gave evidence of the kind of note-paper he used and on a folded document being put to him he admitted that it bore his signature.

The contents were then shown to him and he admitted that it was in his writing. On one of the documents the writing of which he admitted, he said there is no signature.

Mr. Norton: You are very careless for a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

His signature was then pointed out to him on the document and he admitted it saying "this was not shown to me."

Mr. Norton: It was a mistake of course. I am not imputing worse to a member of the Imperial Legislative Council at present.

Mr. Norton then tendered this letter which was dated 12th November, 1915.

This was objected to by the Advocate-General and a long discussion followed at the end of which Mr. Norton was allowed to tender it subject to being translated by the Court, the English translation put in by Mr. Norton being accepted temporarily.

HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

Mr. Norton then said that he based his application to cross-examine the Nawab upon these letters that he held and read the following letter dated Dhanbari, Myensingh, 5th November 1915.

Confidential. P. O. Dhanbari, District Myensingh, 5th November 1914.

Dearest than life Baba (My dear son)—I have not received any letters from you for some days. I feel very much uneasy unless I get letters from you.

Baba (My dear son)—While coming here I learned that you have been gazetted as an Honorary Magistrate with the powers of a Magistrate of 2nd Class. I pray to God that may He daily increase your power and honour and make you happy. You shall have to go to Bagru very often to attend the Bench if you don't you will get a bad name.

Baba (My dear son)—While coming here I told you at the station that the life of Habib will be necessary for your interest; perhaps you did not attach much importance to it. Whatever I tell you is for your interest. If you do not understand (matters) you must have the same explained by me. It pains me to find you in different in worldly affairs. It is only for your sake that I have given up all my interests and profits relating to Bagru. Had it not been so, I could have enjoyed a lot in my life. Now it would be quite useless for me if you do not look after your own interests but be mindful of worldly affairs and be indifferent to all matters.

You have increased your expenses to such an extent that unless you keep an eye on the same from now you shall get into great trouble and the loss will never be compensated. I have heard that the condition of Nawab Sahab's (health) is such that it will be no wonder to lose him all on a sudden. There will be unpleasantness and confusion from all sides as soon as he will be no more and nothing would be done then without money. It would be a mistake on your part to think that you will manage matters by borrowing money; the affairs of country have come to such a pass that it will not be easy to get loans even. So without any loss of time keep some money in hand by curtailing your expenses.

es. You may spend as much as you like after these difficulties are over. Please always bear this in mind that there may be no occasion for borrowing. There is no other way to ruin except debt. One cannot feel at the beginning rather finds in great ease; but once debt enters there is no getting rid of it. It is litigation and debts only that ruin the house of a seminar. It is difficult to get rid of litigation even by exertion for it causes money to spend but one can get rid of debts by one's own efforts. One does not easily run into debt if he thinks of future, but I am at a loss not to find that thought in you. There may be litigation during the life time of Nawab Sahab but if that does not take place (then) litigation would be inevitable after his death. Why don't you pay your attention towards that? My words will be very unpalatable to you but you won't find any other man telling you such unpalatable things. Even if these words be unpalatable and if you do not pay attention to these words you shall have to repent afterwards. I shall not live long but you shall have to live long in this world; you shall have to think over and over lest you can pass this period with ease and comfort. Then you shall be able to pass your life in happiness. Even if I do live in this world my soul will find peace. It will be necessary for you first of all to think how to lead your life in order to make your future days happy and peaceful and you shall have to determine what would be the obstacles to that thought. Secondly what are the means to get rid of these obstacles. These are matters for thinking.

Baba (My dear son)—Simply thinking over will do you no good. The first thing (to be done) is to keep money in hand for without money nothing can be done in this world. You shall not have to think over your ancestral property. I have made arrangements for my properties and you shall not have to strain yourself for that. Now remain the property of your maternal grandfather and in that also I have not suffered any loss to be made in your interests. I have made a good deal of sacrifice in my interests and that I have done in the hope of improving your affairs. Through the blessing of God my life is passing and will pass happily and it is for this reason that I hope to get the grace of God.

Now if I find you improving happy and comfortable I shall feel that the sacrifice which I made has not gone in vain and I shall be quite happy then. To carry into effect the plan that I have made for your improvement at the sacrifice of my interest is solely in your hands because you are no longer a minor and I cannot do anything more now on your behalf. It is for you to do (now). But I am and shall be always ready to advise and instruct you how and what to do. But it will not do if you turn indifferent. I tried on many occasions to advise and instruct you in Calcutta, by making you sit by me but your demeanour and deportment have made me quite hopeless. Leave aside thinking over and acting upon. You have not had the time to listen attentively to what I said while you were seated by me. I have been very much disappointed at this. Although disappointed still I could not give up my duty and I shall always try (to do my duty). If your fortune smiles, you shall listen to what I say, your enchantment will vanish and you shall act up to my advice and my instructions.

Baba, I have come away to some other point and I have drifted away to a different point from what I was discussing. There have been some obstacles in the way of enjoyment of your maternal grandfather's properties through the action of Nawab Sahab, and partly due to the act of God I say it is partly due to the act of God because of your mother's death during the life time of Nawab Sahab and it was for this reason that Nawab Sahab was able to try to cause harm to you and it was for this reason that I was bound to make efforts for your future improvement at the sacrifice of my interests. After a good deal of efforts by keeping Nawab Sahab under my clutches by good many devices I caused several documents to be executed to preserve your rights and interests. Now there is no chance of any harm being caused to your interests by him, but he or his heirs may give (you) troubles; and for that you shall have to be ready.

WHAT HE SHOULD DO.

By the execution of those documents you have been saved from the loss which was caused by your mother's untimely death as also your rights and interests from which you were deprived have been preserved. Now in order to get rid of those difficulties you shall have always to keep watch on Nawab Sahab and you shall have to enquire always what he does every moment. The more the number of heirs of different interests Nawab Sahab the better it would be for your welfare and it was for this reason that I had married Hassan's mother (but) as God willed her untimely death has baffled that object of mine. There would have been a good deal of convenience if she were alive but nobody has any hand over destiny. Now a great deal of your interests depend upon Habib. God forbid if Habib dies during the life time of Nawab Sahab the Dilduaries (the people of Dilduar) shall have a free hand in everything. Under no circumstances you can claim yourself to be a heir of Nawab Sahab unless you get (a number of) heirs of Nawab Sahab. For various interests you cannot stand in the way. By heirs of different (adverse) interests, I mean out of two parties one cannot stand as heirs during the life time of the other. This is what I call heirs of different (adverse) interest. That is to say if Habib is proved as a son the nephews will not be heirs otherwise they will be heirs. It will be to your interest if they fight among themselves. It is useless to think that one party will be weak or one party will not do nor be able to do anything. Do not for a moment think that I heard that there is very little hope of Habib's life. He is being treated by a Hajjam (barber) who has administered him mercury. It means murdering him in a way. You should try to make arrangements for his better treatment and should inform me of the details in writing. Besides this one more thing is necessary. It is a very important matter to have sym-

pathies of old servants and tenants. You cannot gain it dully unless you make a little sacrifice of your interests. For the present you must totally give up and must not attempt to get any prospects or gain from the tenants. If you give up the same for some time you will have more gain in time. I do not ask (you) to leave off rents. Do not pay your attention at all to any other income, for some time to come, except rent. Do not interfere with the unfair income of the old servants; for some time pretend as if you do not know anything. One has to pretend oneself to be a fool on many occasions to serve one's interests. Once you are safe in all sides you shall do whatever you like. You must see that only you and not the new servants appointed by you, should exercise their influence over the old servants. See that no pain is caused to the mind of the old servants—they must not think that you no longer trust them so much as you used to do before or you do not look to their interests or like or favour them so much as you used to do before. If you mind my advice and act up to them you will be safe in future otherwise you shall have to repent afterwards. If you fail to understand any of my advice you should have the same explained. Should anything be contrary to your opinion you should discuss the same with me but you must not neglect many perils in my life I have suffered many loss and I want to instruct you with the experience and knowledge I have thus gained.

It is my only desire that you may not have to get a lesson by bitter experience and loss.

Baba, for a long time I am suffering from cold and slight fever. Everyone else is well here. Please write your welfare in details in future and relieve anxiety and make (me) happy.

Please tender my blessings to Badhu Mata (daughter-in-law) and you also receive the same. Please kiss the dada bhai (grandsons).—Your well wisher and blesser (Sd.) Nawab Ally.

Please read this letter several times and preserve it carefully.

MARRIED TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE FOR HIS SON.

After midday adjournment Mr. Norton read another letter, which was written by the witness to Altaf Ali. In this letter it was stated that the witness married Sakina to preserve the estate for Altaf Ali as he had much affection towards him, he being his first son.

His Lordship directed those two letters to be translated by the Court translators. The Advocate-General objected to the first letter being put in.

Mr. Norton said that in both those letters the witness said that he had married Sakina in order to preserve the estate for his son. If Sakina was legitimate the plaintiff was so also.

The Advocate-General said that if the whole letter was taken it would be found that the whole scheme was to keep the plaintiff in hand. The letter showed that the witness never believed the plaintiff to be legitimate, because he had stated in many places "if he is proved to be legitimate."

His Lordship did not think that he could say that he could not admit the letters and that they had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Norton then pointed out some contradictions made by the witness and asked permission if necessary to cross-examine him. The letters were contradictions to what the witness had stated in the box. Hitherto Mr. Norton had regarded him as a witness of truth. So far what he had got from the witness was that these letters were in his handwriting. Counsel was therefore entitled to assume that he would admit not merely the letters to be true but their contents also. If he did that there was no necessity to cross-examine him. But if he turned round and denied the contents of the letters Counsel would ask his lordship's permission to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Justice Greaves: Will you examine the witness now? If he admits the contents to be true there is an end of the matter.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury was then further examined by Mr. Norton.

Look at the letter of the 5th November, 1914, written by you to your son Altaf. Taking the letter as a whole are the statements of fact therein contained true?—They are true.

And they honestly represented your opinion at the time you wrote them?—Yes.

In the third paragraph of that letter you say "while coming here I told you at the station that the life of Habib will be necessary for your interest." Will you explain how Habib's life at that time was necessary for your son Altaf's interest?—The fact is that my son under no circumstances could be an heir to the Nawab's estate. But at the same time it was my belief that after the death of the Nawab if it was necessary to set up an heir Habib could very well be set up as an heir or tool although I knew he was an illegitimate son and he could not be an heir.

Used as a tool by whom?—I could have used him for the purpose of preserving my son's interest to keep Habib in hand. He could not be an heir, but he could be set up as such and the claim might be urged as such.

Set up by whom? Do you mean by yourself or by Altaf?—Altaf might have tried but it was my belief that it could have been done by my efforts.

Do you mean it was possible for you or Altaf to advance Habib's claim against the nephews in a Court of Law?—My belief was that if under those circumstances Habib could have been set up as a tool or as an heir the case would not have gone to the Court and that a settlement would have been arrived at with the heirs.

Witness was still under examination when the Court rose for the day.





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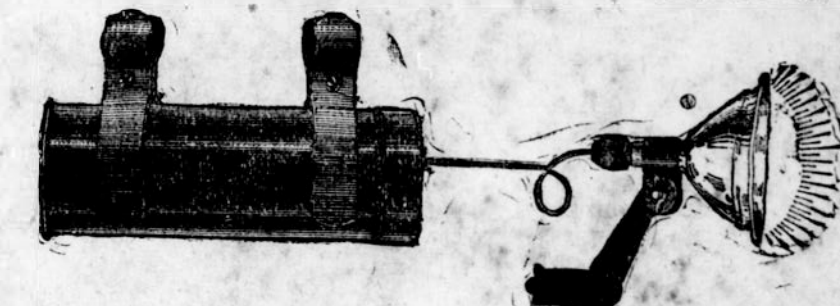
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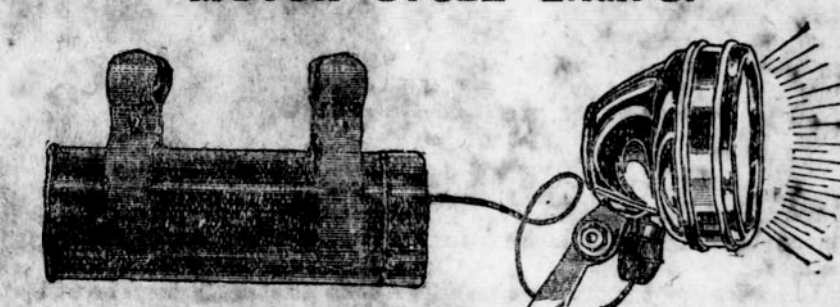


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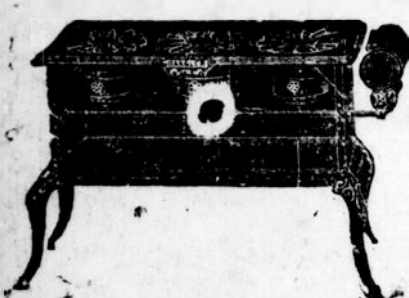


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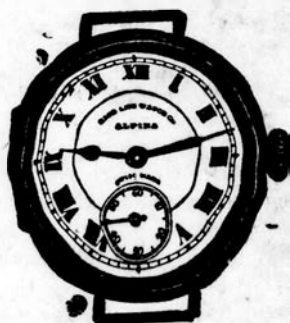


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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.